

CHRONOLOGY:

OR, THE

Historian's Vade-Mecum:

WHEREIN

EVERY REMARKABLE EVENT

IN

Ancient and Modern History,

Is alphabetically recorded, and the Date affixed;

(Brought down to the present Year;)

WITH

A Chronological List of the most EMINENT MEN
in all the Ages of the World.

By the Rev. Dr. JOHN TRUSLER.

This Work gives a more enlarged View of ENGLISH and other HISTORIES than can be comprized in the smaller Edition; exhibits the Dates of Creation of all the PEEAGES; the Invention and Progress of the several ARTS, and the Origin of CUSTOMS; also a List of the KINGS of every Country, &c. and the STATE-OFFICERS, BISHOPS, &c. for many Years back.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

For the LIBRARY and the Use of SCHOOLS.

THE FOURTEENTH EDITION.

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1792.



TO THE
RISING GENERATION,

TO WHOM

THIS WORK

IS MORE PARTICULARLY SERVICEABLE,

IT IS

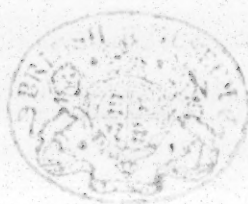
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Robham, Surry,
1792.



P R E F A C E.

SINCE the first publication of this work, the author has annually enlarged and improved it. It must occur to every one, that time only, and continual reading, can add to the collection; which makes every new edition more valuable than the last. It has been the author's study to examine into the accuracy of dates, and reconcile the difference of historians, who vary in nothing more than in the times when events happened, owing to different commencements of the year with different people. The Jews began the year with the month of March; the Athenians, with June; the Macedonians, with the 24th of September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia, with the 29th or 30th of August; the Persians and Armenians, with the 11th of the same month; but most Christians of the Western world reckon from the 1st of January. Indeed, from the Roman Conquest to Bede, time seems to have been computed from Christmas day. The Saxon chronicle begins the year from the birth of our Lord. At the beginning of the 13th century some computed from the Annunciation, some from the Nativity, some from the Circumcision, and others from the Passion of our Lord; of course, there was no fixed rule of computing in Gervase of Canterbury's time. Matt. Paris, Matt. Westminster, Ralph de Diceto, and Polydore Virgil, place the Coronation of William I. on Christmas day, 1067.—Hence it appears, that they began the year on that day. Walsingham and Brompton refer it to Christmas day, 1066, which proves, that they did not begin the year till *after* that day. At the Reformation, the year was appointed to begin on the 25th of March; but others say, in, 1265; that being supposed by some, to have been the day when the world was created, and when Christ was conceived: it thus continued till 1752, when it was brought back to the 1st of January. The Scots, from time immemorial,

observed the 25th of March as the first day of the year, till November 27, 1599; when the first of January was ordered, by proclamation, to be the beginning of the year there. See *Year, in the Work*, Vol. II.

From these variations in the computation of time, respecting the commencement of the year, &c. we may account for the difference of dates in the several historians. It has been the study of the Author of this work, as far as possible, to reconcile them; and he has happily succeeded in a thousand instances; and in all he is as correct as a work of this kind (which consists chiefly of figures) is capable of; he flatters himself, therefore, it will be found superior to other books of chronology, where no such attention has been paid. He has industriously thrown out also, all unimportant matter, and given the Reader, only such occurrences as he must wish to be acquainted with. See *Chronology in the Alphabet*, Vol. I.

This work being found highly proper to be put into the hands of youth, chronology being one of the chief branches of the *belles lettres*, to adapt it for the purpose, this edition is published; wherein the author has given a more enlarged view of English history, and flatters himself he has thus rendered it a complete school-book. It is already received at Westminster, Eton, Winchester, Marybone, &c. &c. and all other great schools, as well for boys as for girls.

* * A small edition of this work, for the pocket, so contrived as not to exceed the size of a pocket almanack, may be had of all the booksellers, price 1s. 6d.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE events of different reigns, as they arose, may be found, by turning to the respective kings, one after another.

With respect to dates, no notice is taken of the Old Style, but they are regulated according to the New; thus January 174 $\frac{1}{2}$, is called January, 1742.

As to ages, this rule is observed; if a person at his death had entered only in his 40th year, he is recorded to have died, aged 39.

Names to which St. is prefixed, if not found by the first letter of the name, may under the word Saint.

The time when such writers lived, as were bishops, if not found in alphabetical order, may be seen by turning to the list of bishops.

Where no distinction of country is made to the peerage, that of England is implied.

Where references are made to *Rem. Occurs* it means to those remarkable occurrences at the beginning of the Second Volume, which could not be so well thrown into alphabetical order.

This volume serves as a complete Index to all the Histories of England extant, by referring to the years in which occurrences happened. The years are generally marked in the margins of the various histories.

Several historical facts will be found, by referring to particular names in Vol. II.

This work will be found very useful to those who are reading history, by turning to various articles as they occur in the course of reading; accounts passed over slightly by one historian, will be found here more fully explained by others.

The author will be very thankful for any corrections, additions, or improvements sent him.

KINGS of ENGLAND *since the* HEPTARCHY,

Began to
reign. NAMES.
800, Egbert, king of
Wessex.
838, Ethelwolf.
857, Ethelbald.
860, Ethelbert.
866, Ethelred.
872, Alfred.
900, Edward the Elder.
925, Athelstan.
942, Edmund I.
946, Edred.
955, Edwy.
959, Edgar.
975, Edward the martyr.
Suenon *Usurper*.
1016, Edmund II.
DANISH KINGS.
1017, Canute the Dane.
Harold, *Usurper*.
1039, Hardicanute.
ENGLISH SAXONS
RESTORED.
1041, Edward the Con-
fessor.
1065, Harold.
NORMAN KINGS.
1066, William the Con-
queror.
1087, William II.
1100, Henry I.
1135, Stephen.
The FAMILY of PLAN-
TAGENET, or the
SAXON Line restored.
1154, Henry II.
1189, Richard I.

Began to
reign. NAMES.
1199, John.
1216, Henry III.
1272, Edward I.
1307, Edward II.
1327, Edward III.
1377, Richard II.
HOUSE of LANCASTER.
1399, Henry IV.
1413, Henry V.
1422, Henry VI.
HOUSE of YORK.
1461, Edward IV.
1483, Edward V.
1485, Richard III.
YORK and LANCASTER,
united under the House
of TUDOR.
1485, Henry VII.
1509, Henry VIII.
1547, Edward VI.
1553, Mary.
1558, Elizabeth.
HOUSE of STUART.
1603, James I.
1625, Charles I.
The COMMONWEALTH,
from 1649 to 1660.
Cromwell, *Usurper*.
1649, Charles II.
1685, James II.
1689, William and Mary.
1702, Anne.
The BRUNSWICK Family.
1714, George I.
1727, George II.
1760, George III.

THE

T H E

H I S T O R I A N ' S

V A D E - M E C U M.

ABBOTS, The, of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, hanged and quartered for denying the King's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbies, Nov. 1539.

Abbotsbury abbey, Benedictines, Dorsetshire, built 1026.

Aberbrowic abbey, Scotland, founded 1178.

Aberconway castle, Carnarvonshire, built 1284.

Abercorn, Scots earldom of, created 1606. (name Hamilton.)

Aberdeen, Scots earldom of, created 1682; (name Gordon.)

Aberdeen, University of, founded 1477; King's College founded, 1500; Marechal College founded, by George Earl of Marechal, 1593.

Abergavenny, earldom of, created 1784. (name Nevil.)

Aberlemno, Scotland, the Danish stones there were erected by the ancient Scots, to commemorate their victories over the Danes. See Danes.

Abernethy. See Brechin.

Aberration of the fixed stars discovered and accounted for, by Bradley, 1727.

Aberystwith castle, built in Henry the first's reign: burnt, 1142.

- Abib, the first month of the Jews ecclesiastical year, afterwards called Nisan, and answers to part of our March and April.
- Abingdon abbey, Benedictines, founded 720, built by Ethelwold, bishop of Sherborn, 958.
- Abingdon, Berks, incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary.
- Abingdon, earldom of, created 1682. (name Bertie.)
- Ablutions, such as washing of hands before worship, were customary among the earliest Jews and Heathens—hence the holy water of the Roman Catholics.
- Aborigines, or people of Latium, a kingdom of Italy, founded 1330 before Christ. See Latium.
- Aboyne, Scots earldom, created 1660. (name Gordon.)
- Abraham called, which began the 430 years of sojourning, 1921; entertained three angels, 1897; offered up his son Isaac, then 25 years old, 1871; died 1821 before Christ, aged 175.
- Abrahamians or Abrahamites, a sect who renewed the error of the Paulicians, arose under Abraham of Antioch, about 790, and were suppressed by Cyriacus, patriarch of Antioch.
- Abisalom rebelled against his father David, but defeated and killed by Joab, 1023 before Christ.
- Abstinentes, a sect who abstained from wine, flesh and marriage, and taught that the Holy Ghost was created, arose under Tatien, 170.
- Acacians, followers of Acacius, Bishop of Cæsarea, who flourished about 350. They held that the Son was not of the same substance with the Father. Another sect under the same favoured the opinion of Eutyches. See Eutychians.
- Academies, The principal in Europe, were founded as follows:
- Berlin, Royal Society, founded by Frederic I. King of Prussia, 1700. A literary society was incorporated with it, 1744; academy of Princes, 1703.
- Bologna, Italy, for physic, mathematics, 1690; arts and sciences, 1714.
- Brest, military, 1682.
- Caen, Normandy, of *belles lettres*, 1705.
- Copenhagen, polite arts, 1753.

Cortona,

Academies.

- Cortona, Etruscan, for antiquities, 1726.
 Dublin, of arts, 1750.
 Erfurt, Thuringia, of sciences, 1755.
 Florence, of *belles lettres*, by Latini, 1272; of Umidì, for poetry, 1549; *De la Crusca*, 1582.
 Geneva, medical, 1715.
 Germany, medical of *Frucluferei*, for languages, 1617; *Naturæ Curiosi*, 1652.
 Haerlem, Holland, of sciences, 1760.
 Lisbon, royal, historical, by John V. 1722.
 London, royal, of arts, Dec. 10, 1768. See Society.
 Lyons, of sciences and *belles lettres*, 1700; the royal societies of physic, mathematics, and arts, were united to it, 1758.
 Madrid, royal, Spanish, for language, 1714: for painting, sculpture, and architecture, 1753.
 Mantua, of the *Vigilanti*, for sciences, 1704.
 Marseilles, for *belles lettres*, history, and criticism, 1726.
 Massachusetts Bay, for arts and sciences, 1780.
 Milan, for sciences, 1719.
 Naples, of Rossanna, (sciences) 1540; renewed, 1600; of sciences, 1560.
 Nismes, royal, 1682.
 Padua, of the *Ricovrati*, for poetry, about 1610.
 Palermo, medical, 1645.
 Paris, of the Sorbonne, for divinity, by Robert Sorbonne, 1256; of St. Luke, for painting, 1391, (see Rome below); of Verona, at first for music, 1543; for French, eloquence, and poetry, by Louis XIII. 1635; royal, of inscriptions and *belles lettres*, by Louis XIV. 1663; of painting and sculpture, by ditto, 1664; two of sciences, by ditto, 1666; royal, of music, 1669; of architecture, by Louis XIV. 1671; royal, of surgery, 1731; of agriculture, 1761.
 Parma, of the *Innominati*, 1550; of Cremona, 1560; which was renewed under the name of *Desuniti*, 1607.
 Peroufa, of the *Insensati*, 1561: of *Filirgiti*, or lovers of industry, 1574. From this academy, the city of
 A 6 Forli

Academies.

Forli has sent forth many eminent men; it was much improved, 1652.

Peterburgh, of sciences, by Peter I. 1724.

Rome, of the *Umoristi*, for Italian comic poetry, 1611; of the *Fantascici*, 1625; of the *Infecondi*, 1653; the French school for painting, by Louis XIV. 1665; it was united with St. Luke's, at Paris, 1675; from whence Pupils are occasionally sent to it; of *Arcadi*, for poetry, &c. 1690. English, erected May 6, 1752. Stockholm, royal, of sciences, 1750; of *belles lettres*, &c. 1753.

Toulon, military, 1682.

Upsal, of antiquities, about 1633.

Venice, medical, 1701.

Warsaw, Poland, of languages, history, and chronology, 1753.

See Society.

Acapulco ship, a Spanish galleon, worth 313,000*l.* taken in the South Seas by Anson, and brought home, June 14, 1744.

Accidents, dreadful.

The amphitheatre at Fidenza fell in and killed 50,000 people, 26. The ruins are now seen at Castel Guibileo.

At Bedford, on the day of the assizes, 18 persons were killed, and many hurt, by the fall of a stair-case, 1438.

At the assizes at Oxford, the high sheriff and 300 persons caught the gaol distemper, and died, 1577.

The town of Pleurs in Italy was buried by a slice of the Alps falling, and all the inhabitants, near 2200, perished, 1618. A town in the same neighbourhood was buried in the like manner in the 13th century.

A magazine of powder blew up at Gravelins, in Flanders, and killed upwards of 3000 people, May 29, 1654.

Three large ships of war, with Sir Cloudesly Shovel on board, ran upon the rocks of Scilly in the night, and were in a minute broke to pieces, so that not a soul was saved, Oct. 1707.

A fire

Accidents, dreadful.

A fire happened in a barn at Burwell, Cambridge-shire, at a puppet-show, when 150 persons lost their lives, 1724.

The roof of the church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during service, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.

The lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and a number of spectators, caught the gaol distemper at the Old Bailey, London, and died, May 1750.

Prince George ship of war burnt off Lisbon, when 485 persons perished, April 3, 1758.

At the fire-works exhibited at Paris, in honour of the Dauphin's marriage, the passages being stopped up, occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned: near 1000 persons lost their lives, April 21, 1770.

A grocer having stowed some gunpowder under a room at Chester, where a puppet-show was exhibited, the powder took fire by accident, while the room was full; 40 persons were killed, and near 70 wounded, Nov. 5, 1772.

At Abbeville, France, 100 houses were overthrown, and 150 persons destroyed, by an explosion of gunpowder, Nov. 1773.

Six hundred persons killed at Bourbon-les-bains, France, by the vault under the church giving way, during the celebration of mass, Sept. 14, 1778.

The London East-India-man run down by the Russel man of war, when she sunk, and 110 persons perished, Dec. 28, 1778.

The Swan sloop of war sunk off Waterford, when 130 persons perished, Aug. 1782.

The Royal George of 100 guns sunk at Spithead, when Admiral Kempenfelt, 400 seamen, and 200 women were drowned, Aug. 19, 1782.

See Amsterdam, Cadiz, Vespers, Halfewell.

Achaia, formerly Greece and Epirus, now belonging to the Turks, peopled by Achæus 1080 before Christ.

Accolade, The, was an ancient ceremony used before the conquest, given in conferring knighthood; it was a blow

blow on the neck with the fist, now converted into laying of the sword upon the shoulders, and was an imitation of the blow practised among the Romans, in the manumission of their slaves.

Acra, or Ptolemais, the seat of the kings of Jerusalem, taken by the Crusaders, 1191.

Acropolis, the citadel of Athens, was the original city founded by Cecrops, when he collected the people of Attica together, after the deluge of Ogyges, and founded the city of Athens 1556 before Christ; it was $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles round. Some of its ruins still exist. *See Athens.*

Acts of the Apostles written in 63.

Adamites, The, were a sect established by Prodicus, 130, who taught, that original sin [being washed away by baptism, man ought to go naked, as a proof of innocence: his disciples, therefore, of both sexes, prayed naked, and gave themselves up to the grossest brutality. The Adamites, or Multipliers, were another sect that rose under Tanchelin at Antwerp, 1124; he taught his followers to go naked, like Adam and Eve, and from the words "increase and multiply," condemned virginity, and recommended the free use of the sex.

Adel near Leeds, are the vestiges of a Roman town supposed to be the ancient Burgdunum.

Administrator; no office of this kind was known till the 31st of Edward III.

Admiral, office of, first established by the Sicilians; next by the Genoese. The first Admiral we read of in English history, was under Edward I. Admiral of England, the first appointed, 1386. Lord High Admiral held by commission since Nov. 1709.

Admiralty court, instituted 1347; incorporated 1772.

Adopting of a child was customary among the ancient Romans, who derived it from the Greeks.

Adria, the famous city that gave its name to the gulph, is now a pitiful half-drowned village.

Adrian, the Emperor, visited Britain 117, and built a strong rampart 80 miles long, between Tyne and the Frith of Solway, 138.

Adultery punished in the Heptarchy, by whipping the offender naked through the streets, if the husband desired

fired it; by cutting off the nose and ears, 1031. An act passed for making this and incest capital for the first offence, and fornication capital for the second, May 14, 1650.

Advent first appointed to be observed by Pope Felix III. 487.

Ædiles first created at Rome 971 before Christ. They had the care of public edifices. See Rome.

Ænigmas are of great antiquity. See Judges xiv. 12, 13.

Æra. See Era.

Aereostatic globe; one Montgolfier first ascended with one at Paris, 1783; the first in England was Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, Sept. 15, 1784.

Ætna, an eruption, of, 483, 476, 454, 426, 165, 124, 121, before Christ, 1323; by its eruption in 1669, Catania suffered extremely; and in 1695 the city was almost destroyed; a dreadful eruption, 1754.

Affirmation, Quakers, accepted by act of parliament, as an oath, it being one of their principles not to swear, Feb. 13, 1702.

African Company, first charter granted, 1673; completed, 1695. See Slaves.

Aganoclitcs, fanatics, that never prayed but while dancing, arose 701.

Agaric of the oak, the styptic power of, discovered by Brossard, a Frenchman, 1750.

Agathocles, king of Sicily, massacred the wives and children of his soldiers for having put two of his sons to death, 307 before Christ.

Age of the world. The first is reckoned from the creation of the flood, or from the time of Adam to that of Noah; the 2d, from Noah to Abraham; the 3d, from Abraham to Moses; the 4th, from Moses to Solomon; the 5th, from Solomon to Cyrus; the 6th, from Cyrus to Christ. See Era, Epoch, Time.

Age, Augustan, commenced Feb. 14, 27 before Christ; middle age, in history, is from about the 4th to the 15th century.

Agglestone, vulgarly called "the Devil's Night-cap," in the isle of Purbeck, is supposed to have been a rock-idol in the British age.

Agnus

Agnus Dei, part of the Romish worship, is said to have been first brought into the missal by Pope Sergius I.

Agrarian law, relating to the distribution of lands, introduced at Rome 486. Revived by Saturninus, 100 before Christ. Published by Spurius Cassius about 268.

Agriculture, invented by Triptolemy, about 1600 before Christ. It proceeded from Egypt to Greece, and from Africa to Italy; it was unknown in the interior parts of Britain when Cæsar landed. Macrobius says, it was taught the Aborigines by Saturn. See Saturn.

Agrigentum Sicily, colonized from Gela, 600 before Christ, taken from the Carthaginians by the Romans 262, before Christ. At this time it was a capital city and republic; some of its ruins still remain, particularly the tomb of Thero, who succeeded Phalaris. See Phalaris; it is now called Gizgenti.

Ailebury, Earldom of, created 1776. (name Brudenell).

Aineguilla, in New Spain, mines discovered there, 1770.

Air-balloon. See Aereostatic globe.

Air-guns invented 1656.

Air-pump, invented by Othoguerike, a German, 1672.

Aix-la-Chapelle built by Charlemagne, 795.

Albà, city of, destroyed, 666 before Christ.

Albemarle, Earldom of, created 1696. (name Keppel).

Albigines were a sect of reformers about Albigeois in Languedoc, 1126, that opposed the discipline and ceremonies of the church of Rome; war was denounced against them by the Catholics; but a peace being established 1229, and an inquisition set up at Thoulouse, they dwindled away till the reformation, and then joined the disciples of Zuinglius.

Alcantara, Bridge of, over the Tagus, built by the Emperor Trajan about 98.

Aldborough of Upper Ormond, Irish Earldom, created 1777. (name Stratford.)

Aldermen first appointed, 882.

Alderney. See Jersey.

Ale. See Beer.

Alexander III. Pope, compelled Henry II. King of England, and the king of France, to hold his stirrups while

while he mounted his horse, 1182. He instituted the ceremony of marrying the sea at Venice.

Alexandria in Egypt, built by Alexander in 17 days; the walls were six miles in circuit, 335; taken by Cæsar, 46 before Christ; taken by Dioclesian, 296; by the Persians, 615; by the Saracens, 640.

Ali, the head of a Mahometan sect, a near relation of Mahomet, and nominated his successor; he was assassinated 696.

Alf helm murdered by order of Edric, 1009.

Alfred, fourth son of Ethelwolf, born 849 at Wartage, Berks; succeeded his brother, Ethelred I. on the throne of England, 872; took London from the Danes, besieged Rochester, and drove them to their ships, 882; he divided England into counties and hundreds, built the university of Oxford, took a survey of England, and formed a body of laws, which, though now lost, is generally esteemed the origin of *Common Law*. He was thrice married: By his first queen he had two sons and a daughter; by his second, two sons and five daughters; and by his third, two sons and two daughters. He died 900, and was succeeded by his second son, Edward the Elder. See Knighthood.

Alfred, son of Ethelred II. His eyes were put out, 600 of his train murdered at Guildford by Earl Godwin's vassals, and he led to a monastery at Ely, 1036, where he died soon after.

Algebra is said to be invented by Diophantus, a Greek author, about the year 170, though it cannot be traced back to the Arabs, who had it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians; brought from Arabia into Europe about 1400; letters in Algebraic calculation made use of by Fra. Vieta, 1590.

Algiers was formerly the country Numidia, as united under Massinissa and Jugurtha. It became a Roman province 44 years before Christ; afterwards it became independent, till the inhabitants invited Barbarossa, the pirate, to assist them against the Spaniards, who however seized it, 1516. Some time after it became the property of the Turks. See Jugurtha.

Allen,

Allen, Irish Viscount, Title of, created 1717, (name Allen).

Alliance. See Treaty.

Allington castle, Kent, built about 1154.

All-Saints, Festival of, instituted, 855.

All-Souls, Festival of, established, 998.

All-Soul's College, Oxford, founded by Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, 1437 (40 fellows). See Codrington.

Allum was first discovered in the East, but when, or where, or how, is not known; one of the most early works for preparing it, was at Rocha in Syria, now called Edeffa, before the 15th century; hence it is called Roch-allum. The first manufactory here was by Thomas Chaloner, at Gisborough in the reign of Elizabeth; brought to perfection, 1609; mines discovered in Italy, 1460; at Donegall, Ireland, 1757.

Almonds were well known in Canaan in Jacob's time, so was the fig tree.

Alnager, King's, seems to have originated from the statute of Richard I. 1197; his office is to regulate the measure of woollen cloth made in England.

Alnewick abbey, Northumberland, founded 1147.

Alphabet, The Ionic, consisting of 24 letters, adopted by the Athenians 399 before Christ. Before this, the Attic alphabet, consisting of 16 letters, was in use.

Alphonine tables (astronomical tables, so called from the inventor, Alphonfus X. king of Castile) composed 1253.

Alps. See Accidents.

Alresford, Hampshire, totally destroyed by fire, 1660; twice since.

Altamont, Irish earldom of, created 1771. (name Browne.)

Altars, instituted by Pope Sixtus I. about 117; first christian one erected in Britain, 634; first consecrated by Pope Sylvester, 1334.

Amazons, The, a nation of warlike women, who founded an empire in Asia Minor, made an irruption into Attica, about 1209 before Christ; a queen of, visited Alexander the Great, and cohabited with him 13 days,
in

in hopes of having issue by him, but she died soon after her return home, about 330 before Christ.

Ambassadors first protected here by law, March 1709.

Amber was in esteem as a medicine many years before Christ.

Amberly castle, Suffex, built 1374.

Amersbury nunnery, Wilt. built 976.

Amen and hallelujah said to be introduced by the prophet Haggai: the last introduced into the church service by St. Jerome.

America is allowed by some to have been visited by Madoc, a British prince who embarked from Milford-haven, 1062; but the first discovery is generally given to Columbus, 1492; South America completely discovered by Ves. Americanus, a Florentine, 1497; North America by John Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; first colony proposed 1583; settled in James the First's reign; packet boats first established there between Old and New Spain, with the liberty of trading, 1764; first congress held at New-York, Oct. 1765, on the stamp act; free trade open between Old and New Spain, by the Streights of Magellan, 1774; American Congress first held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5. 1775; several viceroys appointed in Spanish America, 1776: thirteen colonies united and declared themselves independent of the English crown, July 4. 1776: their independency acknowledged by England, Jan. 20, 1783; Dr. Seabury first consecrated bishop of Connecticut by the Episcopal College of Aberdeen, Nov. 1784, that is, by the five nonjuring Scotch prelates that here kept up their succession since episcopacy was abolished.

Amethysts of a superior nature found at Kerry, in Ireland, 1755.

Amherst of Holmesdale, Barony of; created 1776. (name Amherst.)

Amicable Society, Serjeants Inn, chartered 1706.

Amphictyonic council was a congress of twelve cities of Greece, held twice a year at Thermopylæ, to adjust disputes, and founded by Amphictyon, 1522 before Christ.

Amphitheatre at Rome, planned by Augustus, and built by Vespasian.

Amsterdam

Amsterdam opera-house burnt, 7 persons lost, 1772.

Anabaptist meeting-house. The first established in London, 1640.

Anabaptists first appeared under Storck and Muntzer in Germany, 1525; chose Buchold of Leyden, a taylor, their king, 1534; appeared in England, 1549. They reject infant baptism, and baptize by immersion at years of discretion. See Independents, Muncer. Four Dutchmen burnt for heresy, 1538; some imprisoned for a plot against Oliver Cromwell, 1657; an insurrection of them under Venner, Jan. 6, 1661.

Anagrams, art of making, known 280 before Christ, though attributed to Daurat, a French poet in the reign of Charles IX.

Ananias, and his wife Sapphira, struck dead, 33.

Anathema, the first, brought into the church, 387.

Anatomy restored by Jacobus Carpenfis, 1550; of plants, made known by Grew, 1680.

Ancafter, Dukedom of, created 1715. (name Bertie.)

Ancre, De Marshal, murdered at Paris by the King's order, April 24, 1610.

Anchorets, Order of, instituted, 1255.

Anchors of ships invented, 578.

Anderida of the Romans must have been not far from the east end of the Downs in Suffex, near the sea.

Andronicus Livius, the Latin comic poet, his first piece was represented 240 before Christ. This is the epoch of Latin poetry.

Angles, The, who possessed a part of Mechlenburg, as far as Lubeck, came into England about 447; hence it was called *Angleterre* or England; before, it was called Britain.

Anglesey, the Mona of the Romans, reduced by Julius Agricola, 76.

Angria, the pirate, and his family, seized, 1750. He had built a fort on the coast of Malabar.

Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, by a daughter of the duke of Norfolk, married to Henry VIII. Nov. 1532; crowned June 1, 1533; tried by order of the king, on a charge of incest with her brother, and, though not guilty, convicted and beheaded, May 14, 1536, aged 29.

Ann

Ann of Cleves, Henry VIIIth's fourth wife, died at Chelsea, July 15, 1557.

Ann, queen, second daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, born Feb. 6, 1665: married to the prince of Denmark, 1683; lost her son George, duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; succeeded her brother-in-law, William III. on the throne, March 8, 1702; settled the first fruits and tenths on the poor clergy, 1703; crowned April 23 following; died, August 1, 1714, of a fever and lethargy, aged 49, and was succeeded by her second cousin, George I. elector of Hanover.

Annals established, 1392.

Annaly, Irish Viscount, created 1789. (Gore of Castleweilan.)

Annandale, Scots marquisate of, created 1701. (name Johnston.)

Annesley, Irish Earldom of, created 1789. (Annesley.)

Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, five years before the vulgar date of the Christian æra. Day first observed, 350.

Anointing, first used at the coronation of Alfred, 872.

Edgar was the first anointed king in Scotland, 1097.

Anthems first introduced, 386; and into the reformed service of the English church in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign.

Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.

Antigua settled by the English, 1666; an attempt was made to settle it 34 years before.

Antimony, before the 14th century had no place in medicine, but was brought into vogue by Paracelsus, about 1520.

Antinomians, The, teach that the law is of no use under the gospel dispensation, and say, that good works do not further, nor evil works hinder salvation; that a child of God cannot sin, &c.

Antioch, in Syria, built by Seleucus after the battle of Ipsus, 300 before Christ; rebuilt 542; 100,000 people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Christ,

Antiochus, son of the illustrious Antiochus, massacred 80,000 of the people of Jerusalem for revolting, 170; put Eleazer and the seven brothers, known by the name

- name of the Maccabees, to death, 168; died in the greatest torments, 164 before Christ.
- Antiochus, son of Seleucus, fell sick, the cause of which his physician discovered to be a violent passion for his mother-in-law, on which Seleucus resigned his wife, and part of his kingdom to his son, 204 before Christ.
- Antipodes, The notion of, first started, it is said by Plato.
- Antiquarians, There was an ancient college of, established in Ireland, by Ollamh Fodhla, 700; and fixed for composing a history of that country.
- Antique is generally applied to some buildings, Sculpture, &c. made between 336 before and 600 after Christ.
- Antrim, Irish marquis of, created 1789. (name Macdonnell.)
- Antwerp; a rising of the Protestants there, 1571; trade of, transferred to Amsterdam, about 1685; taken by the French, May, 31, 1546.
- Apocalypse excluded from the sacred canon, by the churches to which it is addressed, in the council of Laodicea, about 360; received again by that of Trent, 1545.
- Apocrypha, History of, ends 135 before Christ.
- Apollo, Temple of, founded, 434 before Christ.
- Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1712.
- Apparitors first instituted, about 1234.
- Appeals first made from England to the Pope, 1138; forbidden, 1532.
- Appian way, a paved causeway from Rome to Brundisium, 360 miles long, made by Appius 312 before Christ. Still in good state.
- Apple-trees, Two kinds of, brought from Syria and Africa into Italy, 9 before Christ.
- Apricots and Artichokes brought into England, 1578.
- Aquitaine annexed to the crown of France, 1370; title of Duke of, claimed by the crown of England ever since it was conquered by Henry V. 1418.
- Arabella. See Stuart.
- Arabians are the descendants of Ishmael, of whose posterity it was foretold, that they should be invincible, "have their hands against every man, and every man's hands against them," and so it is; made no figure in history till 622, when they took the name of Saracens.
- Arbuthnot,

Arbuthnot, Scots viscount, title of, created 1641. (name Arbuthnot.)

Archangel, The passage to, discovered by the English, 1553, but not traded to till about 1569.

Archbishops were not known in the East, till about 320; Athanasius was the first that used the title.

Archdeacon, The first appointed in England, was by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, about 1076, though some say the title was so early as the beginning of the 4th century.

Archery introduced by the Saxons, in the time of Vortigern; dropt immediately after the conquest, but revived by the Crusaders, they having felt the effects of it from the Saracens, who, probably, derived it from the Parthians. See Bow, Yew-trees. 'Tis singular, that all the statutes for the encouragement of archery, are since the invention of gunpowder.

Architecture was first carried to any considerable pitch by the Tyrians, (see Isaiah xxiii. 8.) from them the Greeks derive it, and it was in its greatest glory under Pericles: the Romans borrowed the art from the Greeks, and we from the Romans. We have a record of Architecture being known and practised here in 1209: The Gothic taste which rose upon Saxon deformity, did not make its appearance in England till about 1189, Salisbury Cathedral is of this style, and was finished in 1258; it remained in vogue till near the end of Henry VIIIth's reign, when the Grecian style took place, and Architecture was a jumble of the two, till about the reign of James I. when regularity rose upon their ruins.

Ardchattan priory, Scotland, founded 1230.

Arden, Irish barony, created 1770. (name Perceval.)

Areopagus, the famous senate of, established at Athens in the reign of Cecrops, 1509 before Christ; this was the first court that sat upon life and death, the custody of the laws were committed to them, they sat in the open air, and heard all causes in the dark. See Athens, Cecrops.

Argonautic expedition, 1225 before Christ. Its object was to open the commerce of the Euxine sea, and establish

blish colonies in the adjacent country of Colchis, now Mingrelia in Georgia.

Argos and Mycene, The kingdom of, began under Inachus, 1856 before Christ, *i. e.* 1080 years before the first Olympiad, ended 1144; the kingdom of Sparta founded on its ruins. See Sparta.

Argyle, Marquis of, beheaded in Scotland, for rebelling against England, May 27, 1661.

Argyle, Earl of, invaded Scotland with about 2500 men, May, 1685, defeated and executed at Edinburgh, June 30, following.

Argyle, Scots dukedom of created 1701. (name Campbell.)

Arians arose from their leader Arius, who died 336.— They disbelieve the Trinity, deny the divinity of Christ, and reject the Athanasian creed. The doctrine of the ruling religion in the West, 493; exploded in Spain, 589.

Aristocracy. See Corinth.

Aristodemus, king of the Messenians, killed his own daughter to save his country, about 715 before Christ, and about 6 years after killed himself upon her grave.

Arithmetic, first brought into Europe from Arabia, 941; Numeral cyphers introduced by the Saracens; decimal, invented by Regiomontanus. Playfair says Bruges, 1602.

Armada, the Spanish; 130 ships with 50,000 men, destined to invade England, arrived in the channel, July, 1588, but was broken by a storm.

Armagh, founded by St. Patrick, 472; constituted an Archbishoprick, together with Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, by Cardinal Papyro, 1142.

Armenia, part of the Median empire till 224 before Christ; became a province of the Roman empire 114: now subject to the Turks and Persians.

Arminianism, taught by Vorstius, the disciple of Arminius, 1611. The Arminians or Remonstrants teach, that difference in sentiments neither hinders nor procures salvation. They contend for universal redemption; declaring salvation possible to all, on a compliance with that condition on which the *whole* of salvation depends. They in general espouse the doctrines of the church of England.

Armonica,

Armonica, a musical instrument of glass invented by Dr. Franklin of America.

Armorica, of Little Brittany, France, was colonized by the Britons of this island, 387; Lesser Brittany continued a kingdom till 874, when it was changed to a dutchy; it was reduced afterwards by Francis I.

Arms. See Musquets, Guns, Swords.

Arms, French, first quartered with the English, 1358.

Arms, coats of, came into vogue in the reign of Richard I. and hereditary in families about 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, to distinguish them in the crusades; though some trace it higher, and say it originated in the common custom of the primitive people painting their bodies with different figures, to distinguish them from each other. The lions in the English arms were originally leopards, so says a record of 1252. Formerly none but the nobility bore arms, but Charles V. of France having ennobled the Parisians 1371, he permitted them to bear arms: This was followed in other places. See Heraldry.

Army, first standing one in modern times, established by Charles VII. of France, 1445. They were a kind of militia introduced here by Charles I. 1638; declared illegal, together with royal guards, 1679. See Troops, Yeomen.

Armstrong Johnay, Laird of Gilnochie, a popular and powerful thief, who laid the English borders under contributions, executed by his followers, 1528.

Arran, Irish Earldom of, created 1762. (name Gore.)

Arras, taken by the French from the Spaniards, August, 1654.

Array, First commission of, to raise a militia, issued, 1422.

Arrests, act passed to prevent vexatious ones, 1733; again 1779.

Arfacidæ, assassins, near Tyre, cut off by the Tartars, 1257.

Arthur, Henry the Seventh's eldest son, born September 20, 1486; married to Catharine, the king of Spain's fourth daughter, November 12, 1501, aged 18; died April 2, 1502.

Artichokes. See Apricots.

Articles of religion, 42 published by the clergy without consent of parliament, 1552; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament 1571; royal declaration prefixed to them, first published, 1628; 104 drawn by archbishop Usher for Ireland, 1615; established and received, 1634.

Articles, Lords of the, a State Assembly in Scotland before the Union. They were thus chosen: The bishops chose eight peers, the peers eight bishops, and these sixteen chose eight knights of the shire and eight burgesses; to these were added eight great officers of state; in all forty. They prepared all matters for the parliament.

Artificers and manufacturers prohibited from leaving England, 1736.

Artillery first brought into the field by Bart. Coglion. See Guns.

Artillery Company instituted for military exercises, 1610.

Arundel of Wardour, barony of, created 1605. (name Arundel)

Arundel castle, Suffex, built by the Saxons; town chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

Arundel, Earldom of, held by prescription; of course the oldest in the realm.

Arundelian tables, containing the chronology of ancient history, from 1582 to 355 before Christ, said to have been sculptured 264 before Christ; found in the isle of Paros, about 1610; purchased by Lord Arundel, and given to the University of Oxford.

Aruspice, or Diviners, the Romans, owe their origin to Romulus, who borrowed the institution from the Tuscans.

Ascension-day established about 68.

Ascue, Ann, burnt for heresy (denying the real presence), 1546. She was first racked at the Tower, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, who, throwing off his gown, drew the rack himself so severely, that he almost tore her body asunder.

Ashbrook, Irish viscount, title of, created 1751. (name Flower).

Ashburnham, Earldom of, created 1730. (name Ashburnham).

Ashburton, barony of, created 1782. (name Dunning).
Ashby-

Aibby-de-la-Zouch castle, Leicester, built long before 1399; demolished 1648.

Ashdown church built, 1020.

Ash-Wednesday, Fast of, instituted by Pope Felix III. 487.

Asparagus first introduced into England, 1602.

Asps, The, is of Arabian extraction; from Arabia it passed to Egypt, thence to Greece, thence to Italy, Rome, Germany, Britain, Sweden, Norway, &c. They are weak and small in proportion to the coldness of the climate.

Assassination plot, for killing King William in his way from Richmond, discovered, Feb. 1696.

Assassinations, were countenanced in France and Scotland, during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, and not abolished till near the close of the 17th. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1407, 1414, and Murder.

Assassins, or *Assassini*, were originally a body of men who possessed ten or twelve cities about Tyre, and who chose themselves a king; their profession was murder; the Tartars overcame them, killed their king 1257, and the faction became extinct.

Affize, Judges of. See Circuits.

Assumption of the Virgin, feast instituted, 813.

Assurance-office, charter granted to the London and the Royal, 1716. See Insurance.

Assyria, Kingdom of, began under Ninus or Assur, the 2d son of Shem, 2084 before Christ, lasted about 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus, 821 before Christ. Out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes. Conquered by the Turks, 1637. See Nineveh.

Asyla. See Sanctuaries.

Astapians, a people of Spain, who had acquired great wealth by robbery and plunder, being attacked by the Roman army, and conscious that, if defeated, they should have no quarters, determined to conquer or die. They first carried their wealth out into the market-place, where they placed their wives and children, and such old men as could not bear arms; these they surrounded with a large pile of faggots, and had them guarded by sixty young soldiers, with whom

they agreed, that in case they were beaten by the Romans, on whom they were going to sally, they should set fire to the pile, and burn all they held dear. They sallied out and were killed to a man; and when the news reached Astapia, the guard set fire to the wood, and cut in pieces those who endeavoured to escape from the flames; this done, they threw themselves into the fire, and every one perished. 209 before Christ.

Aston, Scots barony of, created 1628. (name Aston).

Astrachan, kingdom of, subdued by the Russians 1554.

Astronomy, is generally ascribed to the Grecian Colonies that inhabited Africa, learned by them from the Egyptians. Anaxagoras was the first that taught it, in the year that Xerxes entered Greece; studied by the Moors, and brought into Europe, 1201; modern, taken up by Copernicus. Books of Astronomy and geometry all destroyed, as infected with magic, 5 Edward VI. 1552.

Athelstan made king of Kent by his father Ethelwolf, 848; died about 853.

Athelstan, the natural son and successor of Edward the Elder, crowned king of England at Kingston, 925; but opposed by one of Edward's sons, by his second queen; invaded Scotland, and brought Constantine to subjection, 936; reduced the Welch, 939; and Exeter and Scilly, 940; died at Gloucester, 941, and was succeeded by his brother, Edmund I. son of Edward, by his last queen.

Athens, one of the twelve cities in Attica, founded by Cecrops in the time of Moses, 1571; kingdom of, ended in Codrus, on which they were governed by magistrates (called Archons, Medon being the first, 1070; governed by nine annual Archons, of which Cleon was the first, 684; city taken by Xerxes, 480; 30 tyrants expelled, and democracy re-established 401; taken by Demetrius 297; fell into the hands of the Romans 87 before Christ. The Venetians got possession of it, 1204; the Turks, 1687; many of its edifices are standing now. See Attica. Acropolis.

Athlone, Irish earldom of, created 1691. (name Ginkell).

Athole,

Athole, Scots dukedom of, created 1703. (name Murray.)

Attica, the twelve cities of, formed into one republic by Theseus, 1259 years before Christ, who became king of Athens. This was the first monarchy we read of. See Athens.

Attila, with his Huns, of which he was king, 434, ravaged the Roman empire, 447; died 454.

Attraction, the idea of, first given by Kepler, 1605.

Auctions were scarce known in England before 1706; a duty on goods sold by, laid on 1777.

Auburn, Wilts, burnt (72 houses,) Sept. 12, 1760.

Audley of Heleigh, Barony of, created 1296. (name Thicknesse Touchet).

Audley, Lord, beheaded for heading the Cornish rebels in Flammarion's rebellion 1437; another lord beheaded for sodomy, and assisting his footman to ravish his lady, 1631.

Augmentation-office established, 1704.

Augurs. See Soothsayers.

Augustine, an order of Canons founded by St. Austin, Bishop of Hippo, 395; came into England about 1105: they had about 175 houses in England and Wales. There were various branches of this order.

Augustine friars or Eremites, first appeared in England about 1250; established by Pope Alexander IV. 1256; their church granted to German Lutherans, 1551. They had about 32 houses in England and Wales.

Augustine's, St. monastery, Canterbury, founded 605.

Aurelian, Roman emperor, murdered by Mucapor his general, 275.

Aurora frigate lost in her passage to India, 1771. The crew perished.

Aurora Borealis, first seen, 1716; Electricity of, discovered by Wideburg, at Jena, 1769.

Austria was the Belgic Gaul of the Romans; conquered afterwards by the Avarians, in about 600.

Austrian family, present one, began in Germany, 1273, being raised to the Imperial throne.

- Aukland, Irish barony, created 1789. (name Eden.)
 Averno, the lake, over which no bird can fly, so much celebrated by the ancients, is situate in the kingdom of Naples.
 Avignon, The bridge at, begun 1176; finished 1188. See Pope.
 Aylesford, Earldom of, created 1714. (name Finch).
 Aylmer of Balrath, Irish barony of, created 1718. (name Aylmer.)
 Aylmouth castle, Northumberland, built by Ida, first king of Northumberland.
 Aylesbury, Bucks, incorporated, 1554.
 Ayfsarth bridge, Yorkshire, built 1539.
 Azores, The islands of, first seen, 1449.

B.

- B**ABEL, Tower of, began to be built 2247 before Christ, which continued building 40 years; when God confounded the builders language, and dispersed them into different nations. Thence arose the difference of languages, the dispersion of the people 101 years after the flood, and the forming of empires. From Japhet, the eldest son of Noah, sprung the inhabitants of the north of Europe and Asia, as well as those of the west. From Shem came the people of the east, as also those of Israel; and from Ham descended the Canaanites, Philistines, Egyptians, and the ancient possessors of Africa. See Nimrod, Greeks, Jupiter Hammon.
- Babington, and 13 others, hanged for conspiring to assassinate queen Elizabeth, 1586.
- Babylon, the kingdom of, founded by Nimrod, 2640; conquered by Cyrus, who founded the Persian Empire, 536; revolted, but was recovered two years after by a stratagem of Zopirus, 512, taken by Darius after a siege of 19 months, 511 before Christ. See Cyrus.
- Babylonish captivity, The first, by Nebuchadnezzar, 606; the second and birth of Cyrus, 599 before Christ.
- Bachelor. See Batchelor.
- Bacchanalia, a religious feast in honour of Bacchus, celebrated

brated by the Athenians before the commencement of the Olympiads.

Baden, Congress at, 1714.

Beotian war commenced 379, ended 386 before Christ.

Bagdad built by the Caliph Almanfur 762, and became the capital of the Saracen empire; but being taken by the Tartars 1258, their empire ceased. See Saracens.

Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley, Barony of, created 1780. (name Bagot).

Bagpipe, The, is of great antiquity; the invention is ascribed to different people, Tubal, Pan, Mercury, Faunus, &c.

Bahama Islands not known to the English till 1667; seized from pirates and settled, 1718; taken by the Spaniards May 8, 1782; retaken July 16, 1783.

Baize, The manufactory of, brought over from Flanders, and settled at Colchester, with peculiar parliamentary privileges, 12 Charles II. 1660.

Baking became a profession about 170 before Christ. Bakers had their rise in the East, and passed from Greece to Italy, after the war with Pyrrhus. See Bread.

Balambangan ceded to the English, 1762.

Balbeck built in 14; destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.

Balcarras, Scots earldom of, created 1651. (name Lindsay).

Baliol College, Oxford, founded by John Baliol, 1262. (12 fellows.)

Ballenden, Scots Barony, created 1661. (name Ballenden.)

Balmerino, abbey, Scotland, founded 1229. See Kilmar-nock.

Balthazar saw the hand-writing on the wall, 538 before Christ.

Balls, Cannon, made of stone, were in use 1514. See Bow.

Bamborough castle, Northumberland, built by Ina, 559.

Banbury, Oxfordshire, chartered by queen Mary; anew by James I.

Band, Lawyers, first introduced by Judge Finch, under James I. The clergyman's came into use only with the Puritans, on the fall of episcopacy, under Cromwell.

Banff, Scots, barony of, created 1642. (name Ogilvie.)

Bangor of Castleward, Irish visc, created 1780. (name Ward).

Bangor bishoprick founded, and cathedral built, about 516; deanery, erected about 1162.

Bank-stock, aggregate fund established 1715; sinking fund 1716; three per cent. ann. created 1726; three per cent. consol. ditto, 1731; three per cent. red. ditto 1746; three per cent. ann. payable at the South-Sea house, 1751; three and a half per cent. ann. ditto 1758; long ann. ditto 1761; four per cent. conf. ditto, 1762.

Bank, Million, derived its name from William III's. million lottery, 1695; the proprietors of this bank agreed to purchase tickets in partnership; they afterwards purchased many reversions of the 14 per cent. annuities. They are a partnership since 1721, and their stock is 500,000l. which divides 5 per cent.

Bankers were formerly goldsmiths, with whom merchants lodged their cash, on the discredit of the Royal Mint, 1645, which was used for this purpose before, but with which Charles I. made free. See Banks, Lombardy.

Bankrupts, The first law relating to, is 34 Henry VIII.

Banks first established by the Lombard Jews in Italy.

The name is derived from *Banco*, bench, benches being erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c. The first public bank was at Venice, about 1550; bank of England incorporated 1594; established, 1693; their notes, at 20 per cent. discount, 1696; were under par, 1745; were current throughout Europe after the peace 1763; house built, 1732. Old Scotch bank created, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727. Bank of England made their payments in silver, for delay 1745; notes of 10 and 15l. first paid 1759. Bank of Ireland opened June 25, 1783. See Paper Credit, Bankers.

Banns. See Marriage.

Banqueting-house, Whitehall, now the chapel, built 1607.

Banquo, a Scotch general, invited by Macbeth to a banquet, and there murdered by him, 1050. See Macbeth.

Bantam,

Bantam, Eight ambassadors of, arrived in England, 1682.

Baptism practised in the Christian church, by immersion in rivers, till about 100; sponsors first instituted in a time of persecution, 130; the baptism of heretics disputed, 258. See Godfathers, Fonts.

Barbadoes, first English settlement in the West Indies, 1625; almost totally destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 10, 11, 1780.

Barbary merchants. See Turkey Company.

Barbers, the first profession brought to Rome from Sicily, 299 before Christ; barbers and surgeons in London made one company, 1540; separated again, 1744. Their poll, by way of sign, is a corruption from a head or poll exhibited at their doors. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1422.

Barcelona is said to have been built by Hamilcar; (see Hamilcar) insurrection at, when the Viceroy was killed, 1641; reduced by Lewis XIV. of France, 1714.

Bards, Welch, whose province was to celebrate the praises of heroes in songs, at entertainments; were reformed and regulated by Gryffyth ap Conan, king of Wales, 1078. The Scaldi and Bardi of the ancient Germans, are rigid moralists; they in their songs censured the actions of private persons and were severe in them, whose life was not answerable to their public stations: thus were they the only historians. These of the Germans said to be their only annals. Ossian was the most celebrated bard in Caledonia. See Minstrels, Tale-tellers, Harpers.

Barebone. See Praise-god.

Bark, Jesuits, its virtues discovered by some Indians, 1500; brought to France by Cardinal Lugo, a Jesuit, 1650.

Barling abbey, Lincolnshire, built 1132.

Barnabites, Foundation of, in France, by a bull of Clement VII. 1533.

Barnewall, of Kingston, Irish viscount, title of, created 1646. (name Barnewall).

Barnstable, Archdeaconry of, erected before 1143.

Barnwell castle, Northamptonshire, built 1132.

Barometers invented by Toricelli, a Florentine, 1643; wheel

- wheel barometer contrived by Dr. Hook, 1668; diagonal, by Sir Sam. Moreland, about 1685; pendant barometer invented by Amontons, 1695; marine ditto, invented by Dr. Hook, 1700.
- Baron, Title of, called by the Saxons, Thane, first given in England by patent, to Richard II. 1388.
- Baronets first created, 1611: *ditto* of Scotland, May 28, 1625; the revival of their ribbon, 1775.
- Barons attended parliament in complete armour in Henry III.'s reign, their power abridged 1227.
- Barricades, day of. See Guise, Paris.
- Barrington of Ardglafs, Irish viscount, title of, created 1720. (name Barrington).
- Barriers, first appointed by Edward I. in parliament, 1291. See Inns of court.
- Barrows. See Tumuli.
- Barrymore, Irish earldom of, created 1627. (name Barry).
- Bartholomew monastery (Augustines) near Smithfield, built 1100.
- Bartholomew, St. Island of, taken from the French, 1746; restored to them 1763; retaken, 1781.
- Bartholomew, St. festival of, first observed, 1130.
- Bartholomew fair, London, restrained; 1750.
- Barton, a Scotchman, having obtained a letter of marque against the Scots, turned pirate, and committed depredations on the English; but Lord Surrey's sons failed out, fought him, and slew him, 1513.
- Basil, St. Order of, in Greece, commenced about 350; was introduced in the West 1057, and reformed by Gregory XIII. 1579.
- Basingwerk monastery, of the Cistercian order, Flintshire, founded about 1131.
- Basset, a game with cards, invented by a Venetian, and introduced into France, 1674.
- Bastwick, Dr. John, his ears cut off in the pillory, with Pryne and Burton, for a libel against the Bishops, 1637.
- Batavia settled by the Dutch, 1621. See Insurrection.
- Batchelors at 25 taxed, 1695; 12l. 10s. for a duke; a common

- a common person is.; again for the servants they keep, 1785.
- Batchelor, Degree of, introduced by Pope Gregory IX. the 13th century. See Rem. Occur. vol. 2, *anno* 1508.
- Bateman, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1725. (name Bateman).
- Bathurst of Battleſden, earldom of, created 1772. (name Bathurst).
- Bath, Marquis of, created 1789. (name Thynne).
- Bath, once a Roman colony; ſprings of, diſcovered 871 before Chriſt; the waters have been medicinally drank ſince the 13th century; its biſhoprick founded, 905; archdeaconry erected, 1106; deanry *ditto*, 1135; being diſſolved, it was added to Wells, 1545, (See Wells); city chartered by queen Elizabeth; burnt, 1116; again 1137; Hoſpital built 1738.
- Bath, W. Pulteney, Earl of, ſtruck out of the liſt of privy counſellors, July 1, 1731; died 1764, aged 80.
- Bath, Order of the, inſtituted by Richard II. numbers of knights increaſed at the coronation of Henry IV; re-eſtabliſhed, 1725.
- Battering ram, *teſtudo*, and other military inſtruments, invented by Artemones, 441 before Chriſt.
- Batterſea-bridge built, 1772.
- Battle, Trial by. See Combat.
- Battle Abbey, Suffex, (Black Monks) founded where Harold was ſlain by William I. 1066.

BATTLES before CHRIST.

- Battle of Actium, in Epirus, an engagement at ſea, which rendered Auguſtus maſter of the Roman empire, Sept 2, 31. See Olympiads.
- Arbela, when Alexander conquered Perſia, and Darius was defeated, October 2, 331.
- Cannæ, when Hannibal defeated the Romans, killed 40,000, of whom 2,700 were knights, and took 3,000 priſoners, 216.
- Charonea, 338, when Philip king of Macedon was victorious, the Athenians beaten, and the liberty of Greece was loſt.
- Eurymedon, between the Athenians and Grecians, 470.

- Battle of Ipsus, in which Ptolomy, Seleucus, Lyfimachus, and Cassander, were united against Antigonus, 301.
- Irfus, when Darius was beaten, and lost 100,000 men, 333.
- Leuctra, when the Thebans beat the Lacedemonians, and got the dominion of Greece, July 8, 373.
- Mantineæ, when Epaminondas was slain, 363.
- Marathon, when 10,000 Athenians under Miltiades, conquered 110,000 Persians under Darius, 490.
- Pharsalia, when Julius Cæsar defeated Pompey with half the number of men, 47.
- Philippi, when Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius Cæsar and M. Antony, which terminated the Roman republic, 41.
- River Granicus, when Alexander 20 years of age, at the head of 35,000 Grecians beat 100,000 Persians, 334.
- Thermopylæ, battle of, when Xerxes lost 20,000 men attacking the Grecians.
- Salamis, which delivered Greece from the incursion of the Medes, 480

BATTLES after CHRIST.

- Battle of Agincourt, between the French and English, when Henry V. conquered; 10,000 of the French were killed, and 14,000 taken prisoners. The English lost only 40, October 25, 1415. The French had four times as many men as the English. Seven princes and 8,000 French gentlemen fell in the conflict; the Duke of Orleans was taken prisoner, and confined in England till 1440, when he was ransomed for 120,000 crowns.
- Alban, St. in Bretagne, between the Duke of Bretagne, under the Duke of Orleans, and the French, when the latter was victorious; the duke was taken prisoner, and lost 6000 men; of the French about 1200, 1488. To this battle it was chiefly owing, that Bretagne became a province of France.
- Alban's, St. the first battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former was superior, and without losing any men, slew above 5000 of their enemies, May 22, 1455. The King of England was wounded and taken; again, between the Yorkists,

Yorkists, under the Earl of Warwick, and the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret, when the queen conquered, and 2500 of the Yorkists were slain, Feb. 2, 1461.

Battle of Albany, America, Near, when General Burgoyne and 3500 men surrendered prisoners to the American General Gates, October 15, 1777.

—Alcazar in Barbary, when Sebastian king of Portugal was killed, and two Moorish kings, 1577; the Moors lost 18,000, the Christians near 15,000.

—Alderton-moor, Yorkshire, when the royalists routed the Parliament forces, June 29, 1643.

—Allersheim, between the French, under Marshal Turenne, and the Imperialists, under the duke of Bavaria, when the latter was beaten. The Bavarians lost 2000 men, the French 1000. October 1645.

—Almanza, in Spain, when the English confederates were defeated by the French and Spaniards; the confederates lost, in killed and prisoners, about 10,000 men, but the enemy were double their number, April 25, 1707.

—Almenara, in Spain, when the Spaniards were routed and cut to pieces, by the confederate army under Stanhope, August 20, 1710; the two generals began the engagement, when Stanhope killed his antagonist.

—Alnwick, when the earl of Northumberland beat the king of the Scots, 1092; again, 1174.

—Altenheim, July 22, 1675.

—Ancram-muir, where the English were defeated by the Scots, 1545.

—Anjou, where the Duke of Clarence, and 1500 English, were slain by the Earl of Buchan, 1421.

—Argentaria, in Alface, between the Alemanni, German barbarians, and the Romans under the emperor Gratian, when the former were beaten, with the loss of 35,000 men out of 40,000, May, 378.

—Arpakavi, between 80,000 Turks and 55,000 Persians, under Kouli Khan, when the Turkish general was slain with 20,000 men, June 21, 1735.

—Aronia, between the Turks, under Topal Osman, and the Persians under Kouli Khan, when the former were

were beaten, with the loss of their commander and 40,000 men, November 6, 1733.

Battle of Arques, near Dieppe, between 3000 Protestants, under the king of Navarre, and 30,000 Catholics, under the duke of Maienne, when the latter were beaten, Sept. 22, 1598.

—Ascalon, Judea, when Richard I. defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 men, 1191.

—Ashdown, between Canute and Edmund, when Edmund conquered, 1016.

—Augrim, in Ireland, between the French and English, when the enemy lost 7000, the English only 600 killed, and 960 wounded, July 12, 1691.

—Banbury, between the rebels and royalists, when the first was victorious, July 26, 1469.

—Bannockburn, between 30,000 Scots under Robert Bruce, and 200,000 English, under Edward II. when the English were routed, with the loss of 50,000 slain, and 30,000 prisoners, and Robert gained the throne of Scotland, June 25, 1314: again, between the Royalists, under James III. of Scotland, and the rebels, when James lost his life, 1488.

—Barham-moor, between the royalists and parliament, when the former were beaten, March 29, 1643.

—Barnet, between the earl of Warwick and Edward IV. when the earl was slain, and his army defeated: about 3000 of the vanquished fell, and 1500 of the conquerors, April 14, 1471.

—Near Barnet, Easter-day, between the houses of York and Lancaster, 1468.

—Beauge, between the French under the Dauphin, and the English, when the English were defeated, and the duke of Clarence was killed, April 3, 1421. See Clarence.

—Belgrade, between the Germans and the Turks, when the latter were beaten, with the loss of 40,000 men. August 6, 1456; again between the Hungarians and the Turks, when prince Eugene defeated the Turks, July 16, 1717.

—Benburg, in Ireland, 1646.

—Benevento, Feb. 26, 1266.

—Beretefki, between the Turks and Poles, May, 1651.

Battle

- Battle of Bergen, between the French and the English, under prince Ferdinand, when the former were defeated with the loss of about 2000 men, April 13, 1759.
- Berwick, when the Scots were defeated, Nov. 1378.
 - Blackheath, between 16,000 rebels and the royalists, when the first were beaten, June 22, 1497: 2000 were slain, the rest taken; the royalists lost 300 men. See Flammoc.
 - Blackwater, in Ireland, 1597.
 - Blenheim, between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of near 27,000 killed, and 13,000 prisoners; the victors lost only 5000, and 8000 wounded and taken prisoners, Aug. 3, 1704.
 - Boreheath, between the earl of Sarum and lord Audley, when Sarum conquered, Sept. 23, 1459.
 - Boston in America, between the rebels and the royalists, when the former were routed, June 17, 1775.
 - Bosworth, between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, when Richard III. fell, August 22, 1485. Richard lost 1200 men out of 13,000, Richmond 100 out of 5000.
 - Bothwell-bridge, between the royalists under the duke of Monmouth, and rebel Scots, when the latter were routed, 700 of whom were killed, and 1200 taken prisoners, June 22, 1679.
 - Bovines, near Lille, between the king of France, with 50,000 men, and the emperor Otho, allied with England, with near 200,000 men, when France was victorious, July 25, 1214.
 - Boyne, between king William and king James, when the latter was defeated, with the loss of 1500 men; king William lost about 500, July 1, 1690.
 - Bradockdown, between the parliament forces and royalists, when the former were defeated, 1643.
 - Breachin, Scotland, between the Royalists, under the Earl of Huntley, and the rebels, under the Earl of Crawford, when the latter were defeated, 1452.
 - Breeches, in Italy, 1735.
 - Breslau, when count Daun defeated the prince of Bevern, Nov. 22, 1757.

Battle

- Battle of Brittenfield, between the Swedes, Torstenfon, and the Imperialists under the archduke Leopold and Pricolomeni, when the latter were beaten, with the loss of 8000 men, &c. October 21, 1642.
- Brucker Muhl, between the Allies and the French, Sept. 21. 1762.
- Bunker's-hill. See Boston.
- Camden, S. Carolina, between 2000 royalists, under Earl Cornwallis, and 6000 rebels, under General Gates, when the latter were beaten, with the loss of about 300 royalists; 1000 rebels killed, and 1500 taken prisoners, August 16, 1780.
- Campo Santo, between the Spaniards and Austrians, Jan. 17, 1743.
- Cassano, when the Duke of Vendome defeated Prince Eugene, April 8, 1706.
- Castelton, July 7, 1453. The English government in France ended with this battle.
- Celano, in Italy, August 22, 1268.
- Cerisoles, in Piedmont, between the French and Imperialists, when the latter were beaten, and 10,000 slain, April 11, 1544.
- Ceuta, where the Moors were defeated by the Spaniards, in November, again in December, 1720.
- Chalgravefield, Bucks, when Hamden was slain. June, 1643.
- Cherington, between the royalists and the parliament forces, when the latter, under Sir William Waller, were victorious, spring, 1644.
- Chesterfield, when Baliol king of Scots was taken prisoner, with all the records, *regalia*, &c. and brought to London, 1296.
- Chrysopolis, between Constantine and Licinius, when the latter was defeated, with the slaughter of 25,000 men, 323.
- Cibalis, between Constantine and Licinius, when the latter was defeated with the loss of 20,000 men, Oct. 8, 314.
- Colberg, when the Russians were defeated, September 16, 1761.
- Colin, when Marshal Daun beat the king of Prussia, who lost 12,000 men, June 18, 1757.

Battle

Battle of Corbach, where the French defeated the Allies,
July 10, 1760

—Corfdorf, when the Prussians were defeated by the
Austrians, Feb. 20, 1759.

—Courtras, France, between the French, under the
Comte d'Artois, and the Flemings, rebels, when
20,000 French lost their lives, July 11, 1302;
again, between the Protestants under the king of
Navarre, and the Catholics under the duke de
Joyeuse, when the latter were beaten, with the loss
of the commander, 5000 killed, and 500 prisoners;
very few were slain on the other side, October 20,
1586.

—Craon in Anjou, between the French, English and
Germans, and the Spaniards under the duke of
Mercœur, when the former were beaten, 1592.

—Cressy, between England and France, when the latter
was defeated with the loss of near 36,000 men.—
Many of the principal nobility of France were slain
in this action, as were the kings of Bohemia and
Majorca: the Bohemian motto was *Ich dien*, I serve;
which the prince of Wales, who was instrumental in
this victory, immediately adopted in memorial of
it. Very few English were lost, August 26, 1346.

—Crevant in Burgundy, between France and England,
when the latter was victorious: 3000 Scots in the
service of France were slain. June, 1423.

—Crevelt, when the king of Prussia defeated the French,
June 23, 1758.

—Cropredy-bridge, between the royalists and the par-
liament forces, under Sir William Waller, when the
latter were defeated, autumn, 1644.

—Cuban River, near, between the Turks and Russians on
the frontiers, when the former were defeated with
the loss of their artillery and more than 5000 men,
Oct. 10, 1790.

—Culloden, under the duke of Cumberland, between the
royalists and rebels, when the latter were defeated:
this put an end to the rebellion; April 16, 1746.

—Cunnersdorf, when the Prussians were defeated by the
Russians, Aug. 12, 1759.

Battle

Battle of Czaflow, between the Austrians and the Prussians, May 6, 1742.

—Danes-moor, near Banbury, between the Royalists and Rebels, where the former were defeated, and 5000 Welch were slain; and for which the earl of Pembroke and his brothers were beheaded, July 26, 1469.

—Denain, when Villers defeated the English, July 13, 1712.

—Dennis, St. in France, where Montmorency routed the Calvinists, 1567; another in 1678.

—Dettingen, between England, under George II. in favour of the queen of Hungary, and France, when the former was successful; the French lost, killed, wounded, and prisoners, about 5000 men; the English, &c. about 3000, June 26, 1743.

—Donavert, when Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians, July 2, 1704.

—Douro River, when the Portuguese defeated the Spaniards, May 25, 1762.

—Dumblain, between the Royalists, under the duke of Argyle, and the rebels under the earl of Mar, November 12, 1715.

—Dunbar, between Edward I. and the Scots, when the former subdued Scotland; the Scots lost 20,000 men, April 27, 1296.

—Dunbar, between Cromwell and the Scots; when the former were victorious, and killed 3000, and took 9000 men, though the Scots were double their number, Sept. 3, 1650.

—Dunes, between England and Spain, when the Spaniards were totally defeated. Aug. 1658.

—Dupplin, between earl Baliol, and the earl of Monteith, August 1332, when the latter was defeated, 3000 Scots fell, and the flower of their nobility. Baliol only lost 35 gentlemen.

—Dreux, in France, 1562.

—Durham, between England and Scotland, when the English were headed by queen Philippa, and David king of Scots, was taken prisoner, and lost 20,000 men, Oct. 17, 1346. David was released after 10 years captivity, for 100,000 marks.

Battle

- Battle of Echeren, Near, between the confederates and French, when the former were beaten, June 16, 1703.
- Edghill, between the Royalists and the parliament forces, when 5000 were slain on both sides, Oct. 23, 1642.
- Erivan, Near, between the Turks and Persians, under Kouli-Khan, when the former were driven out of the country, with the loss of 20,000 men, July 1745.
- Erne-river, between the English and Scots, when the latter lost above 12,000 men, the former scarcely 30, Aug. 11, 1332.
- Estremos, Portugal, between the Portuguese and Allies, under Schomberg, and the Spaniards under Don John of Austria, when the latter were completely beaten, with the loss of 12,000 men, June 8, 1663.
- Evesham, between the royalists, under prince Edward, and the rebel barons under the earl of Leicester, when the former were victorious, and the earl was slain, August 4, 1265.
- Eutaws, S. Carolina, between the royalists under Col. Stewart, and the rebels under Gen. Green, when the latter were beaten, Sept. 8, 1781.
- Falkirk, when 40,000 Scots were slain, July 22, 1298; again, between the rebels under the pretender, and the royalists under general Hawley, when the latter were defeated, Jan. 17, 1746.
- Fife, when Cromwell beat the Scots, and took 1200 prisoners, July 1651.
- Floudon, between the English and the Scots, when the latter were defeated, and James IV. of Scotland, and most of the Scots nobility were slain, Sept. 9, 1513.
- Fontenoy, between the English, under the duke of Cumberland, and the French, when the former were defeated, with the loss of about 12,000 men on each side, April 30, 1745.
- Fourmigni, April 15, 1450.
- Francfort on the Oder, where the Austrians defeated the Prussians, August 12, 1758.

Battle

Battle of Fredburg in Silesia, when the king of Prussia beat the Austrians and Saxons, June 4, 1745.

—Fridlingue, where the French defeated the Imperialists, Oct. 14, 1702.

—Glasgow, 1568.

—Glenlivet, Scotland, between the king's party and the popish rebels, when the former were defeated, Oct. 3, 1594.

—Glensheil, in Scotland, where the Spanish troops that invaded England, were defeated, July 10, 1719.

—Gravelines, between the Flemings, under Count Egmont, and the French under Marshal Termes, when the French were totally beaten, with the loss of 4000 slain, July 13, 1558.

—Grabenstein, between the allied army, under prince Ferdinand, and the French; when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 2550 men, including 162 officers; the Allies lost only 300 men, June 24, 1762.

—Greville, when the English lost 900 men, and were defeated, April 1423.

—Grunberg, near, when the French defeated the Hanoverians, &c. Mar. 21, 1761.

—Guilford, America, between the royalists under Lord Cornwallis, and the rebels, when the latter were defeated, March 15, 1781.

—Guostalla, where the king of Sardinia defeated the Imperialists; 15,000 were killed, Aug. 19, 1734.

—Hadrianople, between the emperors Constantine and Licinius, when the former, with 12 horsemen, beat 150,000 men, July 3, 323; at *ditto*, between the Goths and Romans, under the emperor Valens, when the latter were beaten, and Valens killed, Aug. 9, 378.

—Halidon-hill, near Berwick, between the English, under Edward III. and the Scots, under Douglas the regent, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of near 30,000 men; whereas the English lost only one knight, one esquire, and thirteen private men, July 19, 1333; again May 7, 1402.

—Hambledon, Near, 1402.

—Harlaw in Scotland, 1410.

Battle of Hastenbeck, when the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French General d'Etrees, July 25, 1757.

- Hastings, between the Normans, under William the Conqueror, and the English, under Harold, when Harold was slain, and the kingdom of England became the reward of the Conqueror, Oct. 14, 1066. William had three horses killed under him, and lost near 15,000 men; the English lost more.
- Herrings, when the French were defeated, Feb. 12, 1429.
- Hexham, between the houses of York and Lancaster, when the latter were defeated, May 15, 1464.
- Hoch-kirchen, where Count Daun defeated the king of Prussia, Oct. 14, 1758.
- Hochstet, when the Duke of Bavaria was defeated, Sept. 20, 1703.
- Homeldon, on the borders of England, between the Scots, under Douglas, and the English under the Percies, when the former were totally routed, 1402.
- Hopton-heath, near Stafford, between the royalists and parliament, when the latter conquered, March 19, 1643.
- Horncastle, between the parliament forces and royalists, when the former were victorious, 1643.
- Immæ, near Antioch, between Elagabalus and the emperor Macrinus, when the latter conquered, and became emperor, June 7, 218.
- Inverlochy, near Scotland, between Donald Bullock and the earls of Marr, and Caithness, when the latter were defeated, 1427. *ditto* between the Campbells under the Marquis of Argyle, and the royalists under Montrose, when 1500 of the former fell, and only three of the latter, Feb. 1646.
- Islip-bridge, near Oxford, where Cromwell defeated the royalists, April 24, 1645.
- Ivry, 1590.
- Jankow, between the Imperialists under Dederdt, and the Swedes under Torstensson, when the former were beaten, with the loss of 7000 men, March 6, 1645.
- Jarnac, in France, where the duke of Anjou defeated the Calvinists under the prince of Condé, Mar. 13, 1569.

Battle

- Battle of Kerkoud, between the Turks and Persians, under Kouli-Khan, when the latter were routed, July 29, 1733.
- Killiecranky, Scotland, when king James's adherents conquered, May 26, 1689.
 - Kilrush, in Ireland, Nov. 1642.
 - Kirch-denckern, where the allies defeated the French, July 15, 1761.
 - Kistelt, near Maestrich, when Sir John Ligonier was taken, and the allied army beaten, June 21, 1747.
 - Knockonefs in Ireland, Nov. 1647.
 - Knocktow, Ireland, 1461.
 - Laffield, between the confederate army, under the duke of Cumberland, and the French, under Marshal Saxe, when the latter conquered; the French lost 10,000, the confederates only 6000, July 20, 1747.
 - Landen, where King William was defeated by the French, under Marshal Luxembourg, with great slaughter, the Allies lost 22,000 men, and all their artillery, the French 12,000, July 19, 1693.
 - Landshut, where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians, June 23, 1760.
 - Langside, Scotland, between Mary queen of Scots and the regent, when the latter was victorious, and Mary's fate determined, May 13, 1568.
 - Lansdown, between the parliament forces and the royalists, the latter beaten, July 5, 1643.
 - Landwerhagen, where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians, Oct. 10, 1758.
 - Largs, in Scotland, the Norwegians finally defeated, 1263.
 - Lassimare, between the Turks and the Austrians, when the former were beaten with the loss of 1500 slain, Aug. 28, 29, 1789.
 - Lazaro, when the Austrians beat the French, June 15, 1746.
 - Leipzig, when the king of Sweden defeated the Imperialists under Count Tilly, who lost 9000 men, the Swedes only 3,500, Sept. 7, 1631.
 - Lens, Flanders, between the French under Condé, and the Spaniards, when the latter were routed with the loss

loss of 3000 killed, and 6000 prisoners, Aug. 20, 1648.

—Leskard, between the royalists and parliament's forces, when the latter conquered, Jan. 12, 1643.

—Lewes, between the barons under the earl of Leicester, and the royalists under the King, when the former were victorious, and the king was taken prisoner, May 14, 1264.

—Lincoln, in which Stephen was taken prisoner, Feb. 2, 1141; again, when the Dauphin of France, who was invited to the crown by the barons, was defeated by the royalists, May 19, 1217.

—Liorens, between the Spaniards and French, in which the former sustained a considerable loss, 1645.

—Liscarrol, in Ireland, 1642.

—Lissa, when the king of Prussia defeated Count Daun, Dec. 5, 1757.

—Long Island, America, between the king's forces and the rebels, when the former were victorious, at the expense of 55 killed, and 245 wounded; the Rebels had 2200 killed and wounded, and 1100 taken prisoners, Aug. 27, 1776.

—Lutzen, in which Gustavus, king of Sweden, and head of the Protestants in Germany, was killed; and when the Swedes beat the Imperialists, who lost 10,000 men, Nov. 6, 1633.

—Luzara, in Italy, between the Imperialists and the French and Spaniards, when the latter were beaten, Aug. 15, 1702.

—Lyons, between the emperor Severus, and Niger and Albinus, when the two latter were slain, and Severus placed on the throne, 193; 150,000 Romans were engaged in this battle; again Aug. 25, 383.

—Maidstone, where the royalists were defeated by the parliament's forces, May 31, 1648.

—Malplaquet, between the allied army, under the duke of Marlborough, and the French, under Boufflours, when the former were victorious, but at the loss of 20,000 men, Sept. 11, 1709.

—Margenheim, between the Germans, &c. under the duke of Bavaria, and the French under Marechal Turenne,

- Turrenne, when the former were beaten, Aug. 3, 1645.
- Battle of Marignan, between the French under Francis I. and the Swifs, when the latter were beaten, with the loss of 10,000 men, 1515.
- Marston-moor, between the parliament's forces, under Cromwell, and the royalists under Prince Rupert, when the former were victorious, July 2, 1644.
- Martineftie, between the Austrians combined against the Turks, when the latter were beaten with the loss of 4000 men, and 80 pieces of artillery, the victors lost only 100 men, Aug. 22, 1789.
- Meere, where the French were defeated by the Hessians and Prussians, Aug. 6, 1758.
- St. Michael, between the Russians and Turks, when the latter were defeated, June 18, 1789.
- Minden, between the Allies, under prince Ferdinand, and the French under Contades, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 7000 men; the Allies lost only 2000, Aug. 1. 1759.
- Mohatz in Hungary, when 300,000 Turks defeated the Hungarians, killed their king, and destroyed 20,000 men, Aug. 29, 1526.
- Moncontour, in France, Oct. 3, 1569.
- Mons in Puelle, August 18, 1304.
- Montiel, between Pedro IV. of Castile and Henry his brother, March 14, 1368.
- Morgant, in which the Swifs from the Cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald defeated 20,000 Austrians, in passing the mountains, and drove them out of the country with great slaughter, 1315.
- Mortimer's-cross, between the Yorkists, under Edward duke of York, and the Lancastrians, under the earl of Pembroke, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of near 4000 men, 1461.
- Muldorf, in Bavaria, between the two rival emperors, of Germany, Lewis V. and Frederick III. when Frederick was defeated and taken prisoner; 80,000 horse, and a proportionable number of foot, fell on both sides, Sept. 25, 1322.
- Mulhausen, between the Imperialists, under Charles V. and the Protestants, under the Elector of Saxony, when

when the latter was beaten, taken prisoner, and lost 1200 men, the Imperialists only 50, 1547.

Battle of Murfa, in Hungary, between Constantius and Maxentius, when the former was beaten, with the loss of 24,000 men; Constantius lost 30,000, Sept. 28, 351.

—Musselborough, Near, between the English and Scots, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 13,000 slain; the English lost only 60, Dec. 10, 1547.

—Nagotin, between the Turks and Austrians, when the former were beaten, and lost 500 men, Jan. 6, 1790.

—Namerluch, Scotland, between the Earl of Caithness and Lord Glenorchy, 1680.

—Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, over the Muscovites, Dec. 11, 1700.

—Naseby, when Charles I. was defeated by the parliament's forces under General Fairfax, and lost all his papers, artillery, arms, and 5000 men, June 14, 1645.

—Navas de Tolosa, Spain, between the Moors and the Kings of Castile, Arragon and Navarre, when the Moors lost 200,000 men, the Christians only 25 men, July 27, 1212.

—Neira in Castile, April 4. 1367.

—Newark, when the royalists conquered the parliament, and seized 3000 arms, March 22, 1644.

—Newbury, between the parliament's forces and the royalists, Sept. 20, 1643. The former conquered.

—Newbury, between the parliament's forces and the royalists, when the latter were worsted, Oct. 27, 1644.

—Newcastle, where Charles I.'s army was defeated by the Scots, 1640.

—Newport, when the English and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, and slew 9000 men, 1600.

—Newton Butlers, in Ireland, 1689.

—Nichtwitz, near Torgau, where the Prussians were defeated, June 2, 1760.

—Nicopolis, between the Turks and the Germans with their Allies, when the latter were beaten, with the loss of 30,000 men; the Turks lost 60,000, 1420.

Battle of Nisbet, when 10,000 Scots were slain, 1402.

—Normandy, when the English were defeated, and lost 1500 men, April 1450.

—Northampton, between York and Lancaster, when the king was defeated by the Duke of York, and made prisoner, with the loss of 10,000 men, July 19, 1460.

—Otterburn, between the English under Hotspur, and the Scots under the earl of Douglas, when the former was taken prisoner, and the latter slain, July 31, 1388. This battle was called Chevy-chace.

—Oudenard, between the Allies, under the Duke of Marlborough, and the French under the Duke of Burgundy, when the latter were routed, with the loss of 12,000 men; the Allies lost only about 3000, June 30, 1708.

—Ouriques, Spain, when five Saracen princes were defeated by Alphonfus I. earl of Portugal, who took Lisbon, and was proclaimed the first king of Portugal, 1139. Thence the present arms of Portugal, viz. five Moors heads.

—Parma, between France and Germany, when the Imperial commander Merci was killed, with 10,000 men, June 29, 1734.

—Patay, under Joan of Arc, when the English were defeated, April 1429.

—Pavia, in Italy, between the Imperialists, and the French under Francis I. when the French were beaten, with the loss of 10,000 men, and Francis taken prisoner, Feb. 24, 1525. The Imperialists lost about 800.

—Penalva, in Spain, between the Spaniards and Allies, 1710.

—Pentland-hill, Scotland, where 40 Presbyterians were slain, and 130 taken, Nov. 28, 1666.

—Perth, between the royalists under the earl of Montrose, and the Covenanters under lord Elcho, when the former obtained a complete victory, 1645.

—Peterwarden, between the Hungarians under Prince Eugene and the Turks, when the Turks were defeated, August 5, 1716.

—Pevensey, Near, between the Saxons and Britons, 485.

Battle

- Battle of Philips-Norton, between the king's troops, who were defeated, and the duke of Monmouth, June 21, 1685.
- Pinkey, near Edinburgh, between England, under the protector, and the Scots, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 10,000 men, the English lost only 200, Sep. 10, 1547.
 - Placentia, when the Austrians defeated the French and Spaniards, June 15, 1746.
 - Plains of Abraham at Quebec, when it was taken by Wolfe, Sept. 13, 1759.
 - Plassey, in the East-Indies, when Col. Clive defeated the Nabob, Feb. 5, 1757.
 - Poitiers, between the English under the Prince of Wales with 8000 men, and the French under king John with 80,000, when the latter were routed, and the king taken prisoner, Sept. 19, 1356. The French lost 6000 men, the English scarce any.
 - Pontorson, when the English defeated the French, 1427.
 - Prague, when the Elector Palatine was defeated, and obliged to fly to Holland for shelter, 1620; again, when the Austrians were beaten by the King of Prussia, May 6, 1757.
 - Preston, between the parliament forces and the royalists, when the latter were routed, Aug. 17, 1648; again, between the rebels and the royalists, when the former were defeated by General Willes, Nov. 13, 1715.
 - Preston-pans, between the royalists under Sir John Cope, and the rebels under the Pretender; when the latter were victorious, Sept. 21, 1745.
 - Psalendorf, when the King of Prussia defeated the Austrians, August 15, 1760.
 - Pultowa, when Charles XII. of Sweden was totally defeated by the Czar, June 27, 1709.
 - Quebec, Near, April 28, 1760.
 - Quintin, St. when the duke of Savoy, governor of the Low Countries, defeated the French, under Montmorency, Aug. 10, 1557; 6000 French killed, as many taken; the other party did not lose 100.

Battle of Raab, in Hungary, where the French defeated the Turks, 1664.

- Ramilies, between the Allies, under the duke of Marlborough, and the French, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men; the Allies lost only 3000, Whitsunday, 1706. See Spain.
- Rathmines, in Ireland, between the royalists and the English, when the former were beaten, with the loss of 10,000 slain, Aug. 1649.
- Raucoux, where Count Saxe defeated the Allies, Oct. 11, 1746.
- Ravenna, when the French beat the Spaniards and their Allies, April 11, 1512.
- Renfrew, which decided the fate of Mary Queen of Scots, 1568.
- Rhimberg, Near, when the Prince of Brunswick was defeated, Oct. 16, 1760.
- Rimnick, on the banks of, between 90,000 Turks and 30,000 Russians and Austrians, combined under the prince of Cobourg, when the former were beaten with the loss of 7000 men, and the victors lost only 1500, Sept. 22, 1789.
- Rocoy, between the French under the Duke of Anguien, and the Spaniards under Count de Fuentes, when the latter were beaten, and the Count slain with 7000 men, and the loss of 5000 prisoners, May 18, 1643.
- Rossbach, between the French, under Charles V. and the rebellious Flemings under Barneville, when the Flemings were quelled, with the loss of 40,000 men; the French did not lose 50, Nov. 17, 1382; again, when the King of Prussia beat the Imperialists, Nov. 5, 1757.
- Ross, in Ireland, March 1643.
- Rotto Fredo, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, Sept. 30, 1746.
- Round-away-down, between the parliament and the royalists, July 13, and Sept. 8, 1643. The royalists conquered.
- Routon-heath, where Charles I. was defeated, Sept. 26, 1645.
- Salado, between the Castilians and Portugese allied,
and

and the Moors, when 45,000 of the latter were slain, and only 20 Castilians, Nov. 10, 1340. Some say the Moors lost 200,000.

Battle of Sanderhausen, where the French defeated the Hessians, Aug. 5, 1758.

—Saragossa, between the Allies and the Spaniards, when King Philip V. was defeated, Aug. 20, 1710.

—Sedan, in France, where the Earl of Soissons defeated the French army under Marechal Chatillon, but was slain, June, 1641.

—Sedgemoor, when the Duke of Monmouth was totally defeated by the king's troops, July 6, 1685.

—Selby, when the royalists met with a great defeat from the parliament's forces, April 11, 1644.

—Skravenstat, when the Poles totally defeated the Russians, Feb. 12, 1706.

—Shatton, Cornwall, between the royalists and parliament, when the latter were defeated, May 16, 1643.

—Shrewsbury, when the nobles were defeated, and young Hotspur slain, July 21, 1403.

—Sohr, when the Prussians defeated the Austrians, Sept. 19, 1745.

—Solway Moss, where the Scots were defeated, Nov. 24, 1542.

—Spurs, or Guinegate, between the English, under Henry VIII. and the French, when the latter were beaten, August 16, 1513. The gens d'armes of France having made more use of their spurs than their swords, it was called the battle of spurs.

—Stamford, when Harold defeated the Danes, 1066; again, between the royalists and Rebels, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 10,000 men, March, 1470.

—Standard, The, at Northallerton, Aug. 22, 1138.

—Steinkirk, where King William was defeated with great loss, July 24, 1692.

—Stoke, near Newark, where Lambert Simnel, the impostor, was taken prisoner, and 4000 of his party slain, June 6, 1487.

—Strasbourg, between the German Barbarians and the Romans under Julian, when the former were beaten, with the loss of 6000 men, Aug. 357.

- Battle of Tangiers, between the English and Moors, which lasted 11 days, Nov. 1679.
- Taunton, between the royalists and parliamentary forces, when the former lost 1900 prisoners, and 2000 horses, June 10, 1645.
 - Tewksbury, when Henry's queen was defeated, his son taken prisoner, and 3000 men slain by Edward. The queen was sent to the Tower, but afterwards ransomed by her father, and the prince murdered in presence of Edward, May 4, 1471.
 - Tillauri, between 140,000 Persians, under Kouli Khan, and 200,000 Hindostans, when the latter were beaten, 17000 killed and Delhi taken, Feb. 23, 1740.
 - Tirlemont, when Marlborough defeated the French, July 18, 1705.
 - Torgau, when the Prussians defeated the Austrians, Nov. 3, 1760.
 - Touton, between the Yorkists, under Edward IV. and the Lancastrians, under the duke of Somerset, when the latter was defeated, Sunday, March 29, 1461; 36,776 fell on both sides.
 - Tunis, between the Moors under the corsair Barbarossa and the Spaniards, &c. under Charles V. when the former were defeated with the loss of more than 60,000 slain and 40,000 prisoners, 1535.
 - Turin, when the French were defeated by prince Eugene, Aug. 27, 1706; again, totally defeated by prince Eugene, Sept. 7, 1706.
 - Tyber, Banks of the, between Constantine and Maxentius, when the latter was defeated, 312. See Constantine, Maxentius.
 - Verneuil, between the French and English, when the latter conquered, with the loss of 1600 men. The French lost 4000, Aug. 27, 1424.
 - Villa Viciosa, between the Spaniards under Caracene, and the Portuguese, &c. under Schomberg, when the former were completely defeated, with the loss of all their artillery, 10,000 killed, and 4000 prisoners, June 17, 1665; again, when the Allies under Staremberg, defeated Philip V. of Spain, Dec. 12, 1710.
 - Wakefield, between the Yorkists, under the duke of York,

York, and the Lancastrians, under queen Margaret, when the former were defeated with the loss of the duke of York, and near 3000 men, Dec. 24, 1460. See Salisbury.

Battle of Wakefield, between the royalists and parliamentary forces, when 1500 men and 27 colours were taken, and the royalists defeated, May 21, 1643.

—Wandewash, where the English defeated the French, Jan. 22, 1759.

—Warburg, when the Allies under Prince Ferdinand, defeated the French, 1760.

—Westphalia, when the Prussians defeated the King of France, June 16, 1761.

—Wigan, Lancashire, where the earl of Derby, for the king, was defeated by Lilburn, Aug. 25, 1651.

—Williamstrand, Sweden, between the Russians and Swedes, when the latter were defeated, and lost 2000 men, and all their colours and baggage, July 23, 1741. *Ditto*, when the Swedes were defeated, June 16, 1789.

—Winneale, between the Allies under Webb, and the French, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 6000 men; the Allies only 912, Sept. 28, 1708.

—Worcester, between the royalists, under Charles II. and the parliamentary forces, under Cromwell, when the former were defeated, Sept. 3, 1651.

—Xeres, Spain, when the Saracens beat the Goths, and conquered the country, 712.

—Zeuta, Hungary, between the Germans, under prince Eugene, and the Turks, when the latter were beaten, with the loss of the Grand Vizir, 27 Bassas and 20,000 men slain; the Germans did not lose 2000, Sept. 11, 1697.

—Zorndorff, where the Russians were defeated by the Prussians, with the loss of 15,000 men, Aug. 25, 1758.

—Zullichan, where the Russians defeated the Prussians, July 13, 1759.

See Xantippus, Cimbri.

Bavaria became an electorate, 1258; surrendered to the Imperialists, Nov. 10, 1704.

Bayonets, as at present, first used by the French, 1693.

Beads first in use in Romish devotion, 1093.

Beards were worn by the Greeks till the time of Alexander; the Romans did not begin to shave till 299 before Christ, when a stock of barbers was brought from Sicily. The first fourteen emperors shaved till Adrian commenced the beard again; hence all Imperial medals before him are *beardless*, after him *bearded*. Beards were never more worn in England than in the 10th century; after the conquest they grew out of fashion; in the reign of Edward VI. and Mary, they were much in fashion again.

Beaufort, Dukedom of, created 1682. (name Somerset.)

Beaulieu, Earldom of, created 1784. (name Montagu.)

Beaumaris, Anglesey, chartered by Edward I. castle built 1295.

Becket, Thomas, born 1117, made chancellor to Henry II. 1155; made archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; quarrelled with the king, 1163; impeached for contempt at court, 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to the king, July 22, 1170; murdered in the church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1171; canonized by Alexander the III. 1172; his bones enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1220: afterwards taken up, burnt and thrown into the air in Henry VIIIth's time.

Bective, Irish Earldom of, created 1766. (name Taylor.)

Bedford, Dukedom of, created 1694. (name Russell.)

Bedford priory, Derbyshire, founded, 1224.

Beechist priory, Derbyshire, founded, 1183.

Beer, none in England till about 1492, when we meet with a licence from Henry VII. to a Fleming, to export 50 tons; though a drink called *ale* seems to have been sold as early as 720; and we read of an excise on ale here, 1267, and on beer 1284; a general excise on beer took place 1644; Beer act passed 1761.

Beefton castle, Cheshire, built between 1180 and 1232.

Begging friars established at Paris, 1587.

"Begin at home." A Greek proverb, rising from the first part of every sacrifice to the household gods being offered to *Vesta*, or the earth.

Beguines, nuns, who may marry, their order established, 1208.

Beheading

Beheading noblemen first used in England, 1074.

Belfast bridge built, 1682.

Belgæ, The, were settled where Switzerland and Franche Comte are now situated. See England.

Belgrade taken by the Turks, 1521; again 1690; by the Imperialists, 1717; by ditto, Oct. 8, 1789.

Belhaven, Scots barony of, created 1647. (name Hamilton.)

Bellamont, Irish earldom of, created 1767. (name Coote.)

Belleisle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.

Belles Lettres, or polite learning, revived in Europe, by Brunetto Latini; founded the academy at Florence for that purpose, 1272.

Bellisle, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1468. (name Gore.)

Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556. They were to ring their bells at night, and cry, "Take care of
" your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and
" pray for the dead."

Bellows invented by Anacharsis the Scythian.

Bells said to be invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; but it appears he was the first who introduced them into steeples of churches, to call people to prayers. Before, they used wooden rattles. Strabo mentions them as announcing market-time. See Strabo. See sheep bells, used by hermits and mendicant friars in Italy, when asking alms; took their rise from the priests of the Syrian goddesses, who tinkled bells to awake the charity of bigots, Lucian's History. See Lucian. Tolling of bells in England as malefactors pass to execution, is supposed to originate from heathenish times, when bells were rung on such occasions, lest passengers crossing their way might, by accidentally touching them, become unclean. The Emperor Augustus placed bells under the roof of the new temple of Jupiter, within reach of the door. Hence it appears, that strangers rang for admittance at the gates of the grandees, as they do now. Not much known in England till 590; Pope Sabinian was the first that appointed canonical hours to be distinguished by them, 605; used to be baptized in churches, before 789;

pretty common 816; first introduced into churches as a defence against thunder and lightning, about 900; first hung up in England at Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, 945.

Belmore of Castlecoole, Irish viscount, created, 1789. (name Corry.)

Belvedere, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (name Rochford.)

Bencoolen taken and settled, 1682.

Bender taken by the Imperialists, Nov. 15, 1789.

Benedictines, Order of, instituted by St. Benedict, who was born 480; brought into England by Austin the Monk, 597; of this order were all the cathedral priories, except Carlisle, and most of the richest abbies.

Benefices. See Patronage.

Bennet-college, Cambridge, founded by Henry of Monmouth, duke of Lancaster, 1351. (twelve fellows.)

Berengarians, arose from Berengarius, archdeacon of Angou, who, about 1090, opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation. They decried marriage and infant baptism, and allowed the free use of the sex.

Bergen-op-Zoom, taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747.

Berkeley, Earldom of, created 1679. (name Berkeley.)

Berkeley of Stratton, Barony of, created 1658. (name Berkeley.)

Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, began to be built by Henry I. 1108; finished by Henry II.

Berkley, Judge, arrested on his seat in the court of King's Bench, and sent to prison for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1640; fined 10,000*l.* 1643.

Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, incorporated, 1618.

Berlin, a carriage of that name, invented 1509.

Bermuda islands discovered, 1609; settled, 1612; almost destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 11, 1780.

Bernard-castle, Durham, built 1270.

Bernardines. See Cistercians.

Berners, Barony of, created 455. (name Wilton.)

Berry Pomeroy castle, Devon, built 1070.

Berwick, Duke of, killed before Philippsburg, June 12, 1734.

Berwick

Berwick of Altingham, barony of, created 1784. (name Hill.)

Berwick burnt, 1173; again by John, 1216; taken from the Scots, and annexed to England 1333; taken by the Scots. 1354; by the English, Jan. 13, 1356; by the Scots, 1378; by the English, 1378; by the Scots 1384; by the English 1385; surrendered to Cromwell, Oct. 1648; secured by General Monk, October 29, 1659. The bridge was built by queen Elizabeth.

Befsborough, Irish earldom of, created 1739. (name Ponsonby.)

Bethlemites, an order of Friars, introduced into England, 1257. They wore a star on their breasts, and had but one house, and that at Cambridge. There is an order of them still at Peru.

Beverley cathedral, Yorkshire, built 711; town chartered by queen Elizabeth.

Beverley, earldom of, created 1790. (name Percy.)

Beverton castle, Gloucestershire, built 1076.

Bewdley in Worcestershire, chartered 1707.

Beyham abbey, Suffex, of the Præmonstratensian order, built about 1200.

Bible, History of the, ceases 340, septuagint translation made by 72 interpreters, 284 before Christ, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus (see Ptolemy, vol. 2.); the old testament translated into Greek by Aquila; translated into the Gothic tongue, 373; translated into Saxon by order of Athelstan; a French translation of the Psalms in the eleventh century; translated into French before 1356; the vulgate edition was the first printed, 1462; English translation said to be made by Trevisa of Cornwall, in Richard the II'd's time; first allowed and permitted in every family, 1539; read in churches, 1549; not translated into Welch, till 1567; the present one finished Sept. 1611; Alexandrian copy, now in the Museum, a present from the Patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I. about 1628, supposed to be written by an Egyptian lady, about 350; no Irish translations till 1685; permitted by the Pope to be translated into any language, Feb. 1759. See Vulgate; Theodosian.

Bigamy, Statute against, passed, 5 Edward I. 1270.

- Bildewas abbey in Shropshire, built 1135.
 Bill of rights passed, 1 William and Mary 1686.
 Billing, Little priory, Northamptonshire, built 1076.
 Billingsgate, built 370 before Christ; was the old port of London, 979; made a free fish-market, 1669; great fire at, Jan. 13, 1715.
 Bills of exchange invented by the Jews, to remove their property from places where they were persecuted, about 1160; act passed to prevent sending money from England any other way, 4 Richard II. 1381; act passed for regulating the payment of them, 1698; first stamped 1782; improved 1783; *ditto* 1791. See Paper Credit.
 Bindon abbey, Dorsetshire, built 1172.
 Bingham priory, Norfolk, built 1206.
 Birds nest, destroying them forbidden, Deut. xxii. 6.
 Birkhedde priory, Cheshire, founded about 1189.
 Biron, Charles, marshal of, beheaded in France, for high treason, 1602.
 Birth of children taxed, 1695; of a duke, 3ol. a common person, 2s. again 1783.
 Bishops, translations of them first instituted by Pope An-
 terus, 235.
 Were appointed by the people, 400.
 Made barons, 1072.
 Their precedency settled, 1075.
 Deprived of the privilege of sitting as judges in capital offences, 1388.
 The first that suffered death in England by the sentence of the civil power, 1405.
 The archbishop of York had jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, till 1466.
 Six new ones instituted, 1530.
 Elected by the king's *Congé d'Elire*, 1535.
 Held their sees during pleasure, 1547.
 Form of consecration ordained, 1549.
 Seven deprived for being married, 1554.
 Several burnt for not changing their religion, 1555.
 Fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559.
 Expelled Scotland, 1639.
 Twelve impeached, and committed for protesting against any law passed in the House of Lords, during the
 the

the time the populace prevented their attending parliament, 1641.

Their whole order abolished by parliament, October 9, 1646.

Nine restored, and eight new ones consecrated, Oct. 25, 1660.

Regained their seats in the House of Peers, November 30, 1661.

Seven committed to the tower, for not ordering the king's declaration for liberty of conscience to be read throughout their dioceses, 1688; they were tried and acquitted.

Six suspended for not taking the oaths to king William, 1689; deprived 1690.

See Episcopacy.

Bishop's Auckland's palace, Durham, rebuilt 1665.

Bithynia, a kingdom of Asia, conquered by Cræsus king of Lydia, 560, by Alexander, 332; bequeathed to the Romans 40 before Christ. From its ruins rose the Othman Turks, who made Prusa the seat of their empire, before they possessed Constantinople, 1327.

Black act passed, 1722.

Black-book, was a book kept by the English monasteries, in which a detail of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered, for the inspection of visitors under Henry VIII. in order to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution. Hence the vulgar phrase, "I'll fet you down in my black-book."

Blackbroth, The, of the Lacedemonians, was blood, seasoned with vinegar and salt.

Blackdeath, a pestilence that made terrible devastation in the North, 1348. In Greenland, it entirely depopulated that colony.

Blackfriars-bridge began, 1760; opened, Nov. 19, 1766; finished, 1770; cost 152,840l.

Blackrent, Ireland, established 1412.

Blackwell-hall purchased by the city of London, 1397; factors incorporated, 1516.

Blandford burnt down, June 4, 1731. (300 houses).

Blandy, Miss, hanged at Oxford, for poisoning her father, April, 1752.

Blanney

Blaney of Monaghan, Irish barony of, created 1621.
(name Blaney.)

Blankets first made in England, 1340.

Blantyre, Scots barony of, created 1606. (name Stewart.)

Blantyre priory, near the Clyde, Scotland, founded before
1296.

Bliburgh priory, in Suffolk, founded about the time of
Henry I.

Blister plasters first made of Cantharides, by Aretæus,
60 before Christ.

Blood, a disbanded officer of the Protector, who had
been attainted, meditating revenge on the Duke of Or-
mond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, seized him at night
in his coach, and tied him on a horse, with a design
to hang him at Tyburn, had not the duke's servants
rescued him, December 6, 1670; attempted to steal
the crown out of the Tower, May 9, 1671. This
man, when taken, was not only pardoned, but pension-
ed with 500*l.* a-year.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public
by Michael Servetus, a French physician, 1553. Ci-
salpinus published an account of the general circula-
tion, of which he had some confused ideas, and im-
proved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was
fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

Blue, Prussian, the art of making, discovered by accident
at Berlin, 1704.

Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, at the head of the Britons,
attacked the Romans, burnt London, massacred 70,000
of its inhabitants, but soon after being defeated by
Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.

Board-wages to the servants of the crown commenced
1629, when the necessities of Charles I. obliged him to
abolish many of his tables.

Boats, Flat-bottomed, used by William I. at the Isle of
Ely.

Bodleian library, Oxford, founded 1598, by Sir Thomas
Bodley, who died 1612, aged 68.

Boetian war commenced 379, ended 366 before Christ.

Boggewein's voyage performed, 1721.

Boh, a fierce Gothic general, the son of Odin, the men-
tion of whose name spread a panic among his enemies.

Hence

Hence the use of the word to frighten children. See Woden.

Bohemia, Christianity introduced by Methodius, a Greek prelate, 890; kingdom of, began 1086; Elizabeth queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661; died there the February following, and was buried at Westminster; conquered by the Elector of Bavaria, who was crowned king 1742, but soon after dispossessed. See Hungary, Croisiers.

Boleyn. See Ann.

Bolingbroke, Viscount, title of, created 1711. (name St. John.)

Bolton priory in Craven, Yorkshire, (Augustines) founded 1120.

Bolton castle, in Yorkshire, where Mary queen of Scots was confined in 1568, built 1297, after eighteen years labour.

Bolton, Dukedom of, created 1689. (name Powlet.)

Bombarding-staff invented by George Hartman the mathematician, who flourished 1540.

Bombay, given by the Portuguese to Charles II. with Tangiers in Africa, and 300,000*l.* as a portion with the Infanta in marriage, 1662. Granted to the India Company by William III. 1688. See Tangiers.

Bombs, invented by Comings, a Frenchman, and first used at the siege of Mezieres by the army under the Emperor Charles V. 1521; tho' Spanish historians say, that at the siege of Ronda in 1748, the Castilians used hollow balls, which in splitting did great mischief, and that these were the origin of bombs; Pere D'Orleans says, that a kind of leather bombs were used in Portugal as early as 1238. Bombs were improved 1588; mortars invented some time after.

Bone-setting was not practised by surgeons till about 1620.

Bones, art of softening them by a digester, found out by Papin, 1688.

Bonner, bishop of London, born about 1512; deprived and committed for denying the real presence, May 30, 1549; enlarged and restored on the accession of queen Mary, 1553; employed in persecuting the protestants, 1555; slighted by queen Elizabeth, and despised

spised by all men, 1558; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.

Bons-hommes, a sort of hermits of St Augustine, founded by F. de Paula; brought over to England 1283, and settled at Ashorug in Bucks; they had another house at Edington, Wilts.

Book-binding; the art of glueing the leaves together was first taught by Phillatius, a learned man at Athens, for which a statue was erected to him; the form now in use was invented by one of the Attali, kings of Pergamus, who invented parchment. See Parchment.

Book-keeping, Italian, introduced here by Peele, 1569, from a system of algebra, published by Burgo, at Venice.

Books, burning of, were a punishment in use among the Romans; the first books were in form of blocks and tables; afterwards, among the ancient Jews, they were in form of rolls, called *volumina* or volumes; of such did libraries chiefly consist for some centuries after Christ; the present form was contrived by Attalus, (see Parchment), except in sacred writing. Homer is the first author we have, and in verse; Herodotus in prose. The first book is supposed to be written in Job's time; 30,000 burnt by order of Leo, 761; a large estate given for one on Cosmography, by king Alfred; were sold from 10l. to 30l. a-piece, about 1400: The first printed one was the vulgate edition of the bible, 1462; the second was, *Cicero de Officiis*, 1466. Their scarcity, from the seventh to the eleventh century, was chiefly owing to the universal ignorance during that period; for after the Saracens had conquered Egypt, in the seventh century, the communication with that country was broken off, and the papyrus no longer in use; so that recourse was had to paper, and that being very dear, books became of great value. The first book printed in Russia was Cornelius Nepos, 1762. See Literature, Paper, Dedications, Gotham.

Boot, The, is said to been the invention of the Carians before Homer. In the reign of Charles the seventh of France, they were called *hose*.

Boringdon, barony of, created 1784. (name Parker.)

Borough, English custom of, an ancient tenure, (by which

which younger sons inherit family estates) which still subsists in Kent, and some other places; supposed to have been universal in England before the conquest, and to have originated from very early times among the Tartars, when, elder sons emigrating, the youngest (being less capable of providing for themselves) remained with their fathers, and were taken care of by them.

Borthwick, Scots barony of, created before 1430. (name Borthwick).

Boston, barony of, created 1761. (name Irby.)

Boston, New England, several killed by the 29th regiment, March 5, 1770; custom-house removed by parliament, as a punishment for a riot, June 1774.

Botany, the study of, revived at Thuringe, by Fucks, 1565.

Bothal castle, Northumberland, standing in Henry the second's reign.

Bothwell, Earl, supposed to have murdered lord Darnley, Mary queen of Scots husband, 1567, but tried and acquitted; recommended by the nobility to queen Mary, as a fit husband, April 24, following; seized the queen near Edinburgh, and carried her to Dunbar the same month, where, it is said, he ravished her; he, however, obtained a pardon, and a divorce from his wife; married to Mary, May 15, following.—Soon after he retired to the Orkneys, where he subsisted some time by piracy; then fled to Denmark, where he was thrown into prison, lost his senses, and died miserably, 1596.

Botolph's priory, Colchester (Augustines) founded about 1109.

Bottle conjuror imposed on the credulous at the Haymarket playhouse, March, 1749.

Bottles. See Glafs.

Boulogne, France, besieged, and taken by Henry VIII. Sept. 14, 1544; sold to France for 400,000 crowns, March 24, 1550.

Bounties, a new principle in commerce, first granted on the exportation of corn, 1688.

Bourbon family settled on the throne of Spain, at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. The kings of Spain and France

France were both grandsons of Lewis XIV. of France.
Bourbon island, settled by the French from Madagascar,
1672.

Bourke of Mayo, Irish viscount, title of, created 1621;
(name Bourke.)

Bow, The, is of such antiquity, that it is alluded to in
God's covenant with Noah. The invention is ascrib-
ed to Apollo, and was first communicated to the
primitive inhabitants of Crete: It was first introduced
into the Roman army in the second Punic war. Bows
and arrows introduced by William I. 1066, were in
use with stone cannon-balls so late as 1640. See Ar-
chery, Yew-trees.

Bowes castle, Yorkshire, built out of the ruins of a Ro-
man fortress.

Bowling-greens are of English origin.

Boxgrave priory, Suffex, founded in Henry the first's
time.

Boxing was an ancient exercise in heroic times before the
invention of iron weapons.

Boxing for many ages was a fashionable and a royal ex-
ercise; Henry the eighth excelled in it, but it began
to dwindle away in the effeminate reign of James I.

Boyle of Maſton, Barony of, created 1711. (name Boyle.)

Boyne, Irish viscount, title of, created 1717. (name
Hamilton.)

Brabant, insurrections in, 1789.

Bracelets were originally military rewards.

Brachmans were once a branch of the ancients gymno-
sophists or Indian philosophers, remarkable for the fe-
verity of their lives and manners.

Brackentwaite, in Cumberland, great mischief done there
by water spouts, Sept. 9, 1760.

Bradenstoke priory, Wilts, built 1076.

Bradſole abbey, in Kent, founded 1191.

Bramber castle, Suffex, built, and the church standing be-
fore the conquest.

Branding, or burning in the hand, was done on the left
thumb originally; but queen Elizabeth ordered it to be
on the cheek. William afterwards ordered it on the
thumb again, because the criminal became more aban-
doned by being more exposed.

Brandon,

- Brandon, Irish earldom, Title of, created 1758. (name Agar.)
- Brandon, Dukedom of, created 1711. (name Hamilton).
- Brank, an old Scots instrument for scolds, that opened and inclosed the head, stopped the mouth and cut the tongue.
- Brass, The invention of, is given to the Corinthians 146 before Christ. The first statue known to have been cast here in that metal, is the figure of Henry III. now lying on his tomb on Westminster Abbey, and placed there by his son Edw. I. See Foundery.
- Brazen-nose college, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Lincoln, &c. 1511. (20 fellows).
- Brazil, discovered by Pinzon, a Portuguese, 1500; settled by the Portuguese, 1549; diamond mines discovered, 1730.
- Bread introduced from Egypt, where it was taught by Ceres (see Ceres); first assize of, made, 1251; first made of a yeast by the English about 1650. See Baking.
- Breadalbane, Scots earldom of, created 1677. (name Campbell).
- Breast-plate, The, is said to be the invention of Jason.
- Brechin, Scotland, the monument there is supposed to have been built by the Picts, as well as that of Abernethy.
- Brecknock castle built 1089; priory built 1100.
- Breeches was a habit peculiar to the northern nations; they afterwards were in fashion in Italy in the time of the Emperor Theodosius; introduced here instead of trunk hose, 1654.
- Brehan law, or fines for murder, &c. abolished in Ireland, 1604.
- Bremen and Verden, vested in George II. by the emperor, 1732.
- Brest, Marine hospital of, burnt, when fifty galley slaves and many sick perished, Dec. 1, 1776.
- Bretagne annexed to France by Charles VIIIth's marrying the heiress of that dutchy, 1491. See Battle of St. Albans.
- Breviary, a Romish church book, instituted not long before 1080.

Bribing

Bribing parliaments first introduced here, 1554. The emperor sent 400,000*l.* for this purpose; lord chief justice Thorpe hanged for bribery under Edward III. bribery at elections prohibited, 1696, 8 Will. III. See Shoreham, Cricklade.

Bricks are a very ancient invention; the tower of Babel was built with them; a new duty laid on them, 1784. See Building.

• Bridewell, the palace of king John, rebuilt 1522.

Bridges are said to be the invention of Janus.

Bridge-town, Barbadoes, burnt 1668; again, May 14, 1766.

Bridgewater, Dukedom of, created 1720. (name Egerton.)

Bridgewater castle and bridge, Somersetshire, built in king John's reign.

Bridgnorth, Shropshire, and its castle, built by queen Ethelfleda, in the heptarchy.

Bridle and bit in use so early as the time of David. See psalm vi. v. 10.

Brigantes. See England.

Brigantines, an order of nuns, established by St. Bridget, a princess in Sweden; they had but one house, at Sion, Middlesex, 1370. See Sion-house.

Brighthelmstone, burnt by the French, 1514; block-house, founded by Henry VIII. about 1539.

Brinburn priory, Northumberland, founded in Henry I's reign.

Bristol, Earldom of, created 1714. (name Hervey.)

Bristol, the suburbs of Radcliffe made part of it, 1247; city chartered by the 47 Edward III. and made a distinct county; bishopric taken out of Salisbury, founded, and the deanery erected, 1542; divided into twelve wards, 1581; the city attempted to be fired, 1777.

Britain became part of the Roman empire, 54 before Christ; first discovered to be an island, about 90; wrested from the Roman empire, by Carausius, 289; recovered by Constantius, 296; Cadwallader was the last king of Britain; he died at Rome, 688. See England, Julius Cæsar, Lear, Lucius, British Antiquities.

British

British Antiquities before the invasion of Cæsar are very dubious; but old chronicles speak of Samothès, the son of Japhet, as the founder of the British monarchy; that a descendant of Cham invaded it 300 years after; and that about 600 years after this, Brute, a grandson of Eneas, came and took possession of it, 1150 before Christ. See London, Babel.

British herring-fishery instituted, 1750. See Herrings.

Britons, The, having been totally deserted by the Romans, 426, and left to themselves, were greatly harassed by the Scots and Picts, 446; invited the Saxons over to protect them, 449; who conquered the Britons, 455; the Britons after a brave struggle of 150 years, with the Scots, Picts, and Saxons, were expelled England, and driven into Wales and Cornwall, 485. See England.

Brittany annexed to the crown of France, 1150.

Broad pieces called in and coined into guineas, 1732.

Brodie castle, isle of Arran, Scotland, founded before 1306.

Bromholme priory, Norfolk, built 1113.

Bromley college, Kent, founded by Warner, bishop of Rochester; erected in Charles II's time.

Bronze, the art of making it, is said to be invented by the Egyptians.

Brosely burning-well, Shropshire, broke out 1711.

Brothels, eighteen, formerly allowed in London, and the regulation of the bishop of Winton, as necessary evils, 8 Henry II, 1162; they were situated on the bank side, Southwark; reduced to 12 in Henry VII's reign; suppressed, 1545; tolerated in France, 1280; Pope Sixtus erected one at Rome, and the Roman prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, which amounted to 20,000 ducats a-year, 1471.

Brougham castle, Westmoreland, built by the Normans.

Brownists, or Independents. See Independents, Brown, Rob.

Brownlow, of Belton, Barony of, created 1776. (Cust.)

Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315; soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain Oct. 5, 1318.

Brudenell of Deane, barony of, created 1780. (name Brudenell.)

Bruges, in Flanders, was the centre of trade between the Lombards

- Lombards of Italy, and the merchants of the Hans towns, about 1260.
- Brunnescum, Italy, taken by the Romans 267, before Christ; who planted a colony there 22 years after. The Appian way reaches to this place.
- Brunswick, Princess of, married Jan. 16, 1764.
- Bryonne, An interview at, between the kings of France and Spain, when they determined to extirpate the heretics, July 1565.
- Buccleugh, Scots dukedom of, created 1673. (name Scot.)
- Buchan, Scots earldom of, created 1469. (name Erskine.)
- Buckfastre abbey, Devon. (Cistercians) built before 1066.
- Buckingham castle built, 918.
- Buckingham, Duke of, beheaded at Sarum, for taking arms against Richard III. Nov. 2, 1483.
- Buckingham, Edward duke of, beheaded for aspiring to the crown, May 13, 1521.
- Buckingham, Duke of, impeached for extorting 10,000*l.* from the East-India company, 1626; paid his addresses to the queen of France, 1627; killed at Portsmouth by one Felton, a disappointed officer, who did it, as he declared, to rid his country of an enemy. Aug. 3, 1628, aged 35.
- Buckingham, Marquise, created 1784. (name Temple.)
- Buckingham house settled on the queen, in the room of Somerset house, May 1775.
- Buckinghamshire, Earldom of, created, 1746. (name Hobart.)
- Buckland priory, Devon, built 1266.
- Buckle. See Shoe.
- Buckler, round silver one, taken out of the Rhone in France, 1665.
- Buda taken from the Hungarians by the Turks, who annexed Hungary to the Ottoman empire, about 1540; retaken from the Turks by the Imperialists, 1686.
- Budnæans, a religious sect, arose from their leader Simon Budnæus, about 1584. They denied the divinity of Christ, and decried all worship to him.

Buenos

Buenos Ayres founded 1535, by Pedro de Mendoza; rebuilt 1580. See Rio de la Plata.

Buffoon is derived from *Buffo*, a name given to those who appeared on the Roman theatre, with their cheeks blown up, that receiving blows thereon, they might make the greater noise, and create a laugh.

Bugden palace, Hants, built 1480.

Building with stone, brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670: with brick, first introduced by the Romans into their provinces: first in England, about 886; introduced here generally by the earl of Arundel, 1600, London being then almost built with wood, and a very ugly city: the increase of buildings in London, and within a mile prohibited, 1607. See Rem. Occur. anno 1580.

Bulgarians, anciently inhabited the plains of Sarmatia, along the banks of the Wolga, defeated by Basilus II. emperor of the east, who made 15,000 of them prisoners, and caused their eyes to be put out, except one man in a hundred, to whom he left one eye, to serve as leaders to the rest, July 29, 1014. Stephen IV. king of Hungary, who reigned 1275, conquered Bulgaria, and annexed it to Hungary; with this it went to the house of Austria. By the aid of the eastern Emperors, they threw off the Hungarian yoke before 1369, but in this year Bajazet conquered it, and it is now a province of Turkey. See Sodomy.

Bulkeley of Beaumaris, Viscount, title of, created 1784. (name Bulkeley.)

Bull, the first, baited at Stamford, 1209.

Bull-fights originally instituted by the Thessalonians, revived by the Spaniards from the Moors, succeeded the ancient tournaments, 1560. See Tilts.

Bull, Golden, is the *Magna Charta* of the empire, drawn up by the emperor Charles IV. 1356. See Germany.

Bull-running in England is the remains of the ancient bull fights. See Bull fights, Tutbury.

Bungay, Suffolk, totally burnt, March 1, 1689.

Burdet, Thomas, beheaded at Tyburn, 1477, for angrily wishing the horns of a favourite buck, which Edward IV. had killed while hunting in Burdet's park, were in the belly of the person who advised the king to it.

Burgh

Burgh castle, Staffordshire, built by the Romans.

Burgundy, Duke of, murdered by the Dauphin, for which he was disinherited the crown, 1419. See Orleans, duke of, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1407, 1414.

Burgundy, kingdom of, began 413; the dukedom of, erected 890.

Burial, the first idea of, was supposed to be taken by Adam, on his observing a live crow throwing leaves and earth over the body of a dead one. The Grecians buried their dead. The custom of closing the eyes of a departed friend, was common both to Romans and Grecians. Burial places first consecrated by Pope Calixtus I. about 210; the first Christian one in Britain, 596; burying in churches introduced, 750; first permitted in towns 761; before, they were in the highways; the practice of erecting vaults in chancels, and under altars, begun at Canterbury, by archbishop Lanfranc, about 1075. See Church-yard, Charon, Pluto, Burying, Burning.

Burials taxed, 1695; 50*l.* for a duke, for a common person 4*s.*; again 1783.

Barlesque poetry we owe to the Italians.

Burnham pirory, Bucks, built 1266.

Burning. See Herefy, Branding.

Burning a woman for killing her husband, has been a practice continued since Cæsar was in England. Discontinued 1790.

Burning of the dead in practice so early as 1225 before Christ; and was common to the Caledonians as well as the Gauls. Burying re-introduced by the Antopines.

Burrough chapel, Somerset, standing in Alfred's reign.

Burton abbey, Staffordshire, (Benedictines) founded 1004.

Bury castle, Suffolk, built by Canute.

Burying in woollen enacted, 1678.

Bushes of ever-green, such as ivy, cypress, &c. were anciently signs where wine was sold, hence the proverb, 'Good wine needs no bush.'

Buskin, The, was in wear by hunters earlier than 50 before Christ, being a square high sort of boot; it was taken up by tragedians in Rome, as giving height to their heroes.

Bute,

- Bute, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Stuart.)
 Butley priory, (Augustines) Suffolk, built, 1171.
 Butter, The art of making, was known in Solomon's and Isaiah's time. See Prov. xxx. 33. Isaiah vii. 15.
 Byng, Admiral, George, shot at Spithead, for not engaging the French fleet, March 14, 1757.
 Byland abbey, (Cistercians) Yorkshire, built, 1134.
 Byron of Rochdale, barony of, created 1643. (name Byron.)
 Byron, lord, tried for murder, and acquitted, April 16, 1765.
 Byron, commodore, sailed from the Downs to go round the world, June 21, 1764; returned May 9, 1766.
 Bysham monastery, Berks, built, 1338.
 Byzant, The, offered by our kings at the altar, is derived from a gold coin, struck at Byzantium or Constantinople, in the time of the Christian emperors.
 Byzantium founded by Byzas. See Constantinople.

C.

- C**ABINET Councils first constituted, and called *Cabal*, from the initials of the members names, April 25, 1670, though some charge Charles I. with the establishment.
 Cade, Jack, the head of a rebellious party, killed by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.
 Cadiz, formerly Gades, built by the Phœnicians, 1000 before Christ; taken by lord Howard and the earl of Essex, 1596; the new bridge during the time it was consecrating, fell, and 200 persons were killed, Feb. 1779.
 Cadogan of Oakley, Barony of, created 1718. (name Cadogan.)
 Caduceus, The, assumed as a symbol of peace, from an opinion among the Druids, that serpents eggs gathered at certain times, insured the good graces of princes.
 Caerdike, the ancient canal in Northamptonshire, is a monument of Roman grandeur; it was 40 miles long, and supposed to have been made under the emperor Domitian, about 82.

Caerlaveroc castle, Scotland, rebuilt, 1638.

Caernarvon castle began erecting about 1283.

Cahier, Irish barony of, created 1583. (name Butler).

Cainites, disciples of Valentin, appeared 189; a fest that held Cain, Cora, the people of Sodom, and the traitor Judas, to be among the number of the blessed.

Caithness, Scots earldom of, created 1556, (name Sinclair).

Calais besieged, and taken by Edward III. August 4, 1347; ceded by treaty to England, May 8, 1360; taken by the French, Dec. 1557.

Calcutta, In the black hole at, 123 persons perished, out of 146 who were confined in that dungeon, by order of the nabob. They were suffocated, May 19, 1755.

Calder priory, Cumberland, built 1134.

Caledonia, in America, settled, 1699.

Calendar. See Style.

Calends, among the Romans, standing alone, was the first day of every month, but if *pridie*, i. e. the day before, be added to it, it means the last day of the foregoing month. Thus *pridie Calend. Septemb.* is August 31. If any number be placed with it, it means that day in the former month, which arrives so many days, as that number specifies, before the month named; thus, the tenth *calends* of *October* is the 20th day of September; for, reckoning backwards from October, September 20. makes the 10th day before October. In March, May, July, and October, the *Calends* begin at the 16th day, but in other months at the 14th, which *Calends* bear the name of the following month, being numbered backward from the first day of the said following months. See Ides, Nones.

California discovered by Cortez, and taken possession of by Sir Francis Drake, 1578.

Califs, Empire of the, who were eastern sovereigns, lost in that of the Turks.

Callico first imported by the East-India Company, 1631; none printed here till 1676.

Calmar, Union of, by which the kingdoms of Denmark,

- mark, Norway and Sweden, were to remain under one sovereign, elected by each kingdom in turn, and who should divide his residence between them all, projected by Q. Margaret, who began to reign 1394.
- Calshot castle, Hampshire, built by Henry VIII.
- Camadulian, a religious order, on the Appenines, founded 1023.
- Cambus Kenneth, near Stirling, founded by David I. 1147, (Augustines)
- Cambray, Famous league of, when almost all Europe took arms against the republic of Venice, December 10, 1508.
- Cambricks and lawns esteemed a great luxury in dress, 1580; from France prohibited 1745.
- Cambridge, once a city called Granta, built by Ca-rausius; (see Britain) university chartered, 531; founded, 915; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; its castle built, 1067; chancellor's court established by queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a Papist, recommended by the king, Feb. 1687; Woodward's professorship established 1728. See Bethlehemites.
- Camden, Earldom of, created 1786. (name Pratt.)
- Camelford, Cornwall, chartered by queen Mary.
- Camelford, Barony of, created 1783. (name Townshend.)
- Camera Obscura*, Effect of the, first observed by Baptist Porta, a Neapolitan, who died 1515.
- Cameron, Dr. Archibald, hanged 1753, for taking part in the rebellion of 1745.
- Cameronians, a sect in Scotland, who separated from the Presbyterians, 1666; their leader was Richard Cameron, whose followers were not entirely reduced till the revolution.
- Campania. See Naples.
- Campden, Gloucestershire, incorporated by James I.
- Campeachy-bay settled by the English logwood cutters, 1662.
- Camps sometimes gave origin to cities, where staying the winter, the soldiers were obliged to build; all the modern towns in England, whose names end in *cester*, or *chester*, were originally these, *castra hyberna* of the Romans.

Campus Maii, was a confederate assembly of the people, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, every May-day, to defend the country against all enemies. This custom was derived from the ancient Gauls.

Camus, the Danish general's tomb, near Panmure, Scotland, erected about 904.

Canada discovered, 1499; settled by the French, 1534; Quebec built by Sam. Champlain, 1608; conquered by the English, 1759; and ceded to them, 1763. See America.

Canary Islands discovered by a Norman, 1405; conquered by the Spaniards, 1491.

Candia, the ancient Crete, once subject to Greece, sold to the Venetians, 1194, who held it till taken by the Turks, after 22 years siege, 1669.

Candidate is derived from *Toga candida*, or white robe worn among the Romans, who solicited a seat in the senate.

Candlelight first introduced into churches, 274, from a custom of the first Christians assembling, during the times of persecution, at nights, in dark and obscure places.

Candles of Tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were burnt, 1298.

Canicular Year, The Egyptian, began, which consisted of 1460 years, and took its rise from Sirius, the dog star, rising with the sun at Heliopolis, July 20, four o'clock, 1325 before Christ.

Canning, Elizabeth, amused the town, 1753. See Impostors, No. 18.

Cannon. See Guns.

Canon law had its origin from the Roman canon law, in the time of Constantine the great, and was compiled from the opinion of the Fathers of the Latin Church, the decrees of general councils, and the decretals and bulls of the See of Rome: the Gregorian codex, published 290; canon law first introduced into England, 1147, so that the Roman idea of commanding the world while it lasts, may possibly be fulfilled, their civil law being received in all Christian States; methodised by Gratian, an Italian monk, 1151; Pope Gregory's decretals published about

1230; the Clementines constitutions authenticated, 1317; the present Canons promulgated 1635. See Laws.

Canoneſſes, Order of, instituted by Lewis the meek, about 840.

Canonical hours for prayers first instituted, 391.

Canons or Prebendaries instituted by a bishop of Metz, about 750.

Cannæ in Italy, where Hannibal beat the Romans, 216 before Christ, may now be seen in its ruins, being destroyed a year before the battle. It was afterwards rebuilt, and a bishop's see in the infancy of Christianity, but ruined again in the 6th century: the scene of action is now called the field of blood, and pieces of arms are often plowed up.

Canonization, that of St. Uldarius, the first made by papal authority, 993.

Canterbury, St. Martin's church built in the time of the Romans; it was here Bertha, Ethelbert's queen used to attend; made a bishopric, 598; St. Augustine's abbey built, 605; archdeaconry erected, 798; governed by a præfect, 780; a portreve, 956; provost, 1011; by two bailiffs, in Henry the Third's reign; by a mayor, 1448; city built, 912 before Christ; the cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011; rebuilt and finished, 1038; Ethelbert's tower built, 1047; castle built about 1066; cathedral burnt again by accident, 1067; rebuilt, 1080; burnt again, Sept. 5, 1174; rebuilt, after ten years labour, 1184; archbishop's great hall, built about 1210; west gate of the city built about 1387: bishopric made superior to York, 1073; deanry erected, 1542. See Augustine.

Canute, son and successor of Swenon, king of Denmark, and the first Danish king in England, invaded this country, 1015; fought several battles with Edmund II. and was chosen king by the clergy at Southampton, 1016; on the death of Edmund, he took the crown, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of that crown, 1028; made Malcolm,

king of Scots, do homage to him for Cumberland, 1031; died at Shaftesbury, 1036; was buried at Winton, left three sons, and was succeeded by his second son Harold; his eldest son succeeded to the crown of Sweden and Norway, and his youngest, Hardicanute, to that of Denmark.

Caparisons, anciently were a kind of armour, with which horses were covered in battle.

Cape Breton settled by the English, 1591.

Cape de Verd isles first seen by the Portuguese, 1449; taken by the English, 1661.

Capitoline games instituted at Rome by Domitian, 86.

Cappouch, the pretender's bishop of Carlisle, executed at Carlisle, Oct. 18, 1746.

Caps first worn at the entry of Charles VII. of France into Rouen, 1449.

Capua, a settlement of the Osei, known before the foundation of Rome, and was the winter quarter of Hannibal, after the battle of Cannæ, which see; destroyed by the Saracens, 841. The old city was one of the most magnificent in the world, but is now in ruins. See Naples.

Capuchins, an order of Friars, erected, 1528.

Carbery, Irish barony of, created 1715. (name Evans.)

Cardiff, Barony of, created 1776. (name Stuart.)

Cardigan castle built, 1160.

Cardinals were originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used, 308; college of, founded by pope Paschal I. 817; did not elect the popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them, that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion), and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314; Cardinal Caraffa was hanged, by order of Pius IV. 1560; as was Cardinal Poli, under Leo X.; title of Eminence first given them by Pope Urban VIII. about 1630; Cardinal Richlieu was generalissimo of the French forces, Cardinal de Vallette, commanded the French army, and the Archbishop of Bourdeaux the French navy in 1638; this is mentioned to shew that ecclesiastics have been employed in secular services.

Cards.

Cards. See Piquet, Basset.

Carew castle, Pembroke-shire, belonged to the princes of South Wales.

Carew, Sir Alexander, beheaded on Tower-hill, for plotting to surrender Plymouth to the king, Dec. 23, 1645.

Carhampton of Castlehaven, Irish earldom, created 1785. (name Luttrell.)

Carribbee islands discovered, 1595.

Carillon, first made at Alost in Flanders, 1487.

Carisbrook-castle, founded about 532, rebuilt about 1610.

Carleton of Anner, Irish barony, created 1789. (name Carleton)

Carlisle castle, founded 1092, by William II. who rebuilt the city; bishopric founded out of York and Durham, and archdeaconry erected, 1133; priory founded (Augustines) under William II. and cathedral built by Henry I.; deanry founded, 1542.

Carlisle, Earldom of, created 1661. (name Howard.)

Carlovingians, the second race of the French kings, so called from Charlemagne, who began to reign, 768. This race ended with the death of Charles the Bald, 987. See Merovingians.

Carmarthen chartered by James I.

Carmelites, Friars, pretend to great antiquity; the first certain account of them is at Mount Carmel, in Palestine, about 1238; they are said to have been there established by Elias the prophet; brought into England 1240; they had about 40 houses.

Carmelites bare-footed, their order began, 1540; confirmed, 1580.

Carnes, The, established in France, 1254.

Carolina discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, 1512; settled by the English from Virginia, 1622; claimed by Charles II. who granted a charter, 1664; planted by English merchants, 1676; surrendered to the crown, 1728. See America, Charlestown.

Caroline, queen to George II. died of a mortification in her bowels, November 20, 1737, aged 54; Caroline, princess, her daughter, died Dec. 1757.

Carp first brought into England, by Leonard Mascall, 1514.

Carrick, Irish earldom of, created 1748. (name Butler.) Carrots were introduced here by the Flemings in Elizabeth's reign.

Carteret of Hawnes, barony of, created 1784. (Carteret.)

Carteret, Captain, set sail with Wallis, to go round the world, July 1766; returned, February 20, 1769.

Carteia, the famous Roman port, stood where Rossadillo in Spain stands, 6 miles from Europa point.

Carthage, founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by queen Dido, about 869; destroyed 146 before Christ. It was 25 miles round; paganism abolished there, 399; Vandals driven out by Justinian, 533; invaded by the Saracens, 666; and conquered by them, 691; they persecuted the christians 707. See Tripoli.

Carthagená, Spain, or New Carthage, built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, about 239 before Christ.

Carthagená, New Spain, taken by Admiral Vernon, June 19, 1741.

Carthaginian war. See Punick.

Carthusians, Order of, instituted at Carthuse by St. Bruno, 1086; brought into England about 1188; had 9 houses here.

Cartmel monastery, Lancashire, founded, 1188.

Carving in marble invented 772 before Christ; we have an account of one Sutton a carver, in the reign of Richard II.

Carysfort, Irish earldom of, created 1789. (name Proby.)

Cashel. See Armagh.

Cassia. See Purgatives.

Cassilis, Scots earldom of, created 1509. (name Kennedy.)

Castile erected into a kingdom, in favour of Ferdinand I. second son of the king of Navarre, 1033; council of, established by Ferdinand III. 1245; king of, murdered by his own brother, 1367, who seated himself on his throne; Henry IV. deposed, and his brother crowned, 1465. See Spain.

Castleacre monastery, Yorkshire, founded, 1085.

Castleacre priory, Norfolk, (Cluniaks) built 1090.

Castlehaven, Earl of, beheaded, for inviting people to commit rapes upon his wife, 1631.

Castle-

- Castle-rising castle, Norfolk, built 1204. .
- Castle Rushin, in the Isle of Man, built about 960.
- Castles, 1100 built in England by the nobles, by the commission of king Stephen, 1140, &c. to 1154.
- Castletown castle, Isle of Mann, built 960.
- Catalans, a number of discharged soldiers settled in Greece, and became a people, 1302.
- Cataline's conspiracy to murder the consuls and senators, and fire the city, 66; war 63; killed 62 before Christ.
- Catalonia, Kingdom of, conquered by the Goths, under Ataulph, 414; by the Saracens, 714; taken from the Moors by Lewis, son of Charlemagne, 800; united to Spain, 1492. See Spain.
- Catania, founded by the Chalcidians, soon after the settlement of Syracuse. See Syracuse.
- Catechism, short one, drawn up by Poynt, bishop of Winton, and published, 1552.
- Cathcart, Scots barony of, created 1436. (name Cathcart.)
- Catherine, St. an order of nuns, erected, 1373.
- Catherine queen to Henry V. died early in 1437. See Tudor.
- Catherine, Henry the VIIIth's first wife, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 1536, aged 60. See Arthur, Henry VIII.
- Catherine Howard, Henry the VIIIth's fourth wife, beheaded for adultery, with lady Rochford her confidante, 1542.
- Catherine Parr, Henry the VIIIth's fifth wife, died Sept. 1548, in child-bed. See Seymour.
- Catherine, Charles the II'd's wife, died, Dec. 21, 1705.
- Catherine-hall, Cambridge, founded by B. Woodlark, 1475. (eight fellows.)
- Catherine-hill chapel, Surry, built before 1230.
- Catherlough, Irish earldom of, created 1763. (name Knight.)
- Catholic king, The title of, first taken by Ferdinand of Arragon, 1492.
- Catholics, the Romish Christians: first so called, 38.
- Catterthuns, The, of Scotland, were retreats of the ancient Caledonians.
- Cauliflowers first planted in England, 1603.
- Cavan, Irish earld. of, created 1647. (name Lambart.)

Ceaulin, succeeded his father Kenric, as fifth king of Britain; crowned king of the West Saxons, 560; abdicated his crown, and died in banishment, 592; leaving Ethelbert, king of Kent, his successor in the monarchy.

Celestines, an order of nuns, established, 1274.

Censors first erected at Rome, 433 before Christ.

Centaurs, in mythology, were a tribe of Lapithæ, who lived near mount Pelion, and first found out the art of breaking horses.

Ceodwalla, king of the West Saxons, subdued the kingdom of Suffex, and annexed it to his dominions, 686.

Ceolred, son of Ethelred, 12th king, succeeded his cousin Kenred, as 14th king of Britain, 708; killed in battle, 716; buried at Litchfield, left no child, and succeeded by Ethelbald.

Cerdic, a Saxon chieftain, with his son Kenric, and a large body of men, arrived in Britain, 495; defeated and killed Nazanleod, a British Prince, with 5000 men, 508; succeeded Ella as third king of Britain, 514; besieged Bath, 520; crowned king of the West Saxons at Winton, where he resided 531; died 534, and was succeeded in Wessex and the monarchy, by his eldest son, Kenric.

Ceremonies in religious worship said to be instituted, first by Enos, son of Seth, who died 2864 before Christ, aged 905.

Ceremonies, Office of the master of, first appointed for the more solemn reception of ambassador, 1603. Sir Luke Lewkenor was the first.

Cerinthians, who denied Christ's divinity, began to dogmatize, 99.

Cesaria built, after twelve years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, 7 before Christ.

Cestus, the, invented by Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, who was contemporary with the Argonauts.

Ceylon discovered, 1506; taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese, 1656; taken by the English from the Dutch, Jan. 1782.

Chain, The gold, worn by the Judges, a very ancient ornament; it was worn by the judges in Egypt many years

years before Christ, probably to remind criminals of their danger.

Chain-shot, invented by Admiral De Witt, 1666.

Chairing members of parliament took its rise from a custom in Sweden, in the first century, of the senators raising their new-elected king on their shoulders, to shew him to the people. This custom is still kept up at Guilford in Surry.

Chalcedon Asia, built by the Thacians 667 before Christ.

Challenge. See Gloves.

Chambre, John à, executed for stirring up the people to rebel, rather than pay a tax the parliam. imposed. 1488.

Champion of England, The office of, first introduced at the coronation of Richard II. 1377. It has continued in the Dymock family ever since, as holding the Manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire.

Chancery, Court of, established, 605; the present one, by William I. The first person qualified for chancellor, by education, was Sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state than the president of a court of justice; first reference to a master in, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, about 1588.

Chanting adopted by the church of Rome, about 620; brought into England by Austin the monk.

Chantries, 2374 of them suppressed in England, 1548.

Chaplains were first appointed by Louis IX. of France, 1270.

Charing-crofs, London, erected as it now stands, 1678. See Eleanor, queen of Edward I.

Chariots, The custom of fighting in, we find in Exodus, 1500 before Christ.

Charities. Charitable corporation office established, 1708. For delivering married women at home, instituted 1757.

Dispensary for the relief of the infant poor, *ditto*, 1769.

General *ditto*, for the poor, 1770.

Medical society, *ditto*, 1773.

Westminster dispensary, *ditto*, June 6, 1774.

Misericordia, *ditto*, 1774.

Dispensary for inoculation, *ditto*, 1775.

Maritime school, *ditto*, 1777.

See Hospitals, Societies.

Charity schools instituted to prevent the seduction of the infant poor to popish seminaries, March 25, 1688.

Charlemagne, or Charles the Great (so called from his stature), king of France, by succession, 768; crowned king of Italy, 774; subdued Saxony, 785; was emperor of the West, by conquest, 800; died also first emperor of Germany, 813, aged 70. His race ended in the death of Louis V. 987. This king ordered near 5000 of the heads of the Saxons to be struck off, on their submission to him, in revenge for having lost 10,000 men in a battle against them just before, 782.

Charlemount, Irish earldom of, created 1764. (Name Caulfield.)

Charles I. second son and successor of James I. born 1600; arrived at Madrid to marry the Infanta, March 7, 1623; succeeded his father on the throne, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of France, about the same time; crowned, February 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, summer, 1633; went to Scotland, August 16, 1641; returned, November 25 following; went to the House of Commons, and there demanded a surrender of five of their members (Hollis, Sir Arthur Hazlerig, Hampden, Pym, and Strode) whom he accused of high-treason, for opposing him, 1642; apprehensive of danger from the enraged multitude, he retired to York immediately after; raised his standard first at Nottingham, August 25 following, and waged war with his parliament; quitted his broken army at Oxford, travelled in disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scotch at Newark, May 5, 1646, who confined him, and sold him to the parliament for 400,000*l*. August 8, following; the parliament kept him in custody at Holmsby, from whence he was carried off by force, to the independent army at Newmarket, by one Joyce, a cornet, June 3, 1647; brought to Hampton-court soon after, from whence he escaped, and

and fled to the Isle of Wight, November following, where he was made a close prisoner at Carisbrook castle, July 29, 1648; soon after he was set at liberty at Newport; seized again, and confined in Hurst castle, December 1, following; removed to Windsor, December 23; to St. James's house, January 19, 1649; tried the next day; condemned the 27th: beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. An interregnum followed this reign, till the restoration of Charles II. 1660. See Cromwell, Oliver.

Charles II. son of Charles I. born, May 29, 1630; made a general, 1645; retired to Paris, 1646; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; on his father's death, took the title of King at the Hague; proclaimed king by the Scots, 1649; treated with the Scotch commissioners at Breda, March 1650; failed for Scotland, June 23 following; crowned at Scone, January 1, 1651; entered England with 18,000 men, August 6; gave Cromwell battle at Worcester, and was defeated, September 3; escaped in a peasant's habit, travelled about in disguise, (see Oak) took ship at Shoreham, and arrived in Normandy, October 22, following; had a pension of 6000 livres a month settled on him by the king of Spain, 1657; applied to the English parliament, April 14, 1660, who agreed with his terms, and restored him; he was proclaimed king, May 8; arrived at Dover, the 26th; and at Whitehall, on his birth-day, the 29th, 1660; ten of the régicides were hanged, October 10, following; crowned April 23, 1661; married Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; buried his brother the duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Royal, the same year; got Sir John Coventry maimed, which gave rise to the Coventry act, January, 1671; shut up the Exchequer for want of money, the same year; received from France, a pension of 100,000*l.* a year, 1674; took away the charter of the city, 1683; died, Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy (some say he was poisoned), and was succeeded by his brother James. See Theists.

Charles

Charles V. king of Spain, Naples and Sicily, began to reign in Spain, 1517; elected Emperor of Germany, 1519; resigned Naples and Sicily to his son Philip, 1554; Flanders to *ditto*, 1555; Spain also, 1556; Germany to his brother Ferdinand, 1556; retired to a monastery in Spain, where he died, 1558, aged 57. See Tunis.

Charlestown, Boston, burnt by the Royalists, June 17, 1775.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, suffered considerably by a hurricane, September 15, 1753; taken, May 12, 1780.

Charms to cure diseases were practised so early as the reign of Minos in Crete, 1432 before Christ.—Hence the fable of Orpheus recovering Eurydice from hell, by the power of his music.

Charon, called the ferryman of hell, was a farmer under one of the Pharaoh's, and got rich by a toll imposed on the Egyptians, who carried their dead for burial over a certain lake.

Charter-house built, 1371; founded by Thomas Sutton, Esq. 1611.

Charters to towns introduced into Italy about 1100. This practice became soon after general throughout Europe. The several towns in England delivered up their charters by order of Charles II. 1682. See Corporations.

Chartres, Colonel, convicted of a rape, 1730.

Charts, Sea, are the invention of Henry, son of John king of Portugal.

Chastity, a remarkable instance of it. The abbess of Coldingham cut off her nose and lip, and prevailed on the nuns to follow her example, to make their faces disagreeable, 886.

Chatham, Earldom of, created 1766. (name Pitt.)

Chatham dock begun by Queen Elizabeth; chest established, for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen, 1588.

Cheapside cross demolished, May 2, 1643.

Chedworth, Barony of, created 1741. (name Howe.)

Chelmsford made a market-town by King John; bridge built, 1100.

Chelfea

Chelsea college founded by James I. for theological disputations, 1609; but converted by Charles II. to its present purpose, and compleated, 1690.

Chelsea water-works incorporated, 1722.

Cheltenham mineral-spring discovered, 1740.

Chemistry and distilling introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, 1150; they learned it of the Africans, and these of the Egyptians, who are supposed to have practised it in the reign of Dioclesian. According to Moses, Tubal-Cain should be the first inventor of chemistry; profane authors say Vulcan—but these have been thought to be the same person.

Cherburg forts destroyed by the English, August 8, 1758.

Cherokee chiefs, seven brought to England, 1730; three ditto, May 1762; three more, 1766; three more, 1791.

Cherries, pears, and grapes, generally introduced into England, 1550. Cherries were not known in Italy till 73 before Christ; they were then brought from Pontus. Britain was supplied with them in the year 46. The Romans first planted them in Kent.

Chertsey abbey (Benedictines) founded, 664.

Chess, The game of, invented in India, 608 before Christ. It was the Latrunculi of the Romans.

Chester, once a Roman colony; cathedral founded, 660; St. John's church founded, 689; castle built, or repaired by William the First's nephew; water-tower built, 1322; earldom of, annexed to the crown, 1237; erected into a principality, 1398; bishopric and deanery founded, 1541; annexed to the province of York, 1542; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to parliament, 1543; deprived of its privileges, Sept. 17, 1659; the custom of the Dutton family riding in procession with the fiddlers of the county, at Chester fair, took its rise in the reign of Richard I.

Chesterfield, Earldom of, created 1628. (Name Stanhope.)

Chetwynd of Dearhaven, Irish viscount, title of, created 1717. (name Chetwynd.)

Chiara-obscuro, Art of painting in, first used, 1500.

Chichester.

Chichester built by Cissa; bishopric, founded in the isle of Selsea, 681; removed to Chichester, 1071; cathedral built, and deanry, precentorship, chancellorship, and treasurership, erected, 1115; arch-deaconry erected, 1120; city burnt, 1186.

Children, the custom of the Chinese exposing them on the river at Canton, is exactly in the same manner as Moses was exposed on the banks of the Nile, and is a custom of great antiquity in Egypt; forbidden to be sold by English parents to the Irish, 1015.

Chilham castle, Kent, the seat of King Lucius, 182.

Chimnies were not known, 1200; tax granted, 1662; 2s. each, 1689.

China-ware, made by the Chinese so early as 442; porcelain is not a Chinese word; Dresden, invented by Botticher, a German, 1702.

China, Monarchy of, commenced before 2513, they having a record of a conjunction of the planets in that year, when Chuen-Hio was emperor; this conjunction, it is proved, must have happened at that time. Others say it commenced under Fohi, 200 years after the flood, that is, 2147 before Christ.

The first dynasty, when Prince Yu reigned, 1324 before Christ. Before this time, the Chinese chronology is very imperfect.

The empire divided into principalities, 722 before Christ; all the records destroyed, 246; Tartars expelled, 236.

Tartars made inroads into it 660; defeated the Chinese with great slaughter, 630 before Christ.

Literature there revived, and the art of printing invented, 206 before Christ.

The first history of China was published by Sematfian, 97 before Christ.

A rebellion, when the palace was besieged, the emperor and his family killed themselves, and the rebels took possession of the kingdom, 1640.

The country, which had been 177 years in possession of the Eastern Tartars, was conquered by the Western Tartars under Cublay Khan 1220; but was afterwards conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1644.

An attempt to establish missionaries there by the Jesuits, about 1640; the missionaries expelled, 1724. Fifty thousand families emigrated from Russian Tartary, and settled in China, 1771; the year following 30,000 more did the same.

St. Thomas is considered as the Apostle of India and China. See Tartars & Isaiah xlix. 12.

See Children, Kara-Kilai.

Chios. See Scio.

Chippingham, Wiltshire, chartered by Queen Mary.

Chipping-Sudbury, Gloucestershire, chartered, 1681; disfranchised, 1688.

Chisbury forts, Wilts, built by Cissa, 547.

Chivalry, A court of, held for a trial by combat, between Lord Rae and David Ramsay, 1623, though it did not end in an actual engagement: it was always after the lie direct given; another, 1631; another 1732; another, 1741. See Knighthood, Combats, Tilts, Jests, Constable.

Chocolate first brought from Mexico, by the Spaniards, 1520.

Cholmondeley, Earldom of, created 1706. (name Cholmondeley.)

Chorusses invented at Athens, 508 before Christ.

Christ. See Jesus.

Christ-college, Cambridge, founded by Henry the VIIIth's mother, 1505. (15 fellows.)

Christ-church college, Oxford, founded by Henry the VIII. 1532. (101 fellows.)

Christian, Name of, first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.

Christian King. See Most.

Christianity carried into Spain, 36; supposed to be first established in Britain, 60; by public authority, 181; introduced into Scotland, 212; propagated in Persia, 408; began in France, 496; introduced into Friesland, 698; into Germany, 719; embraced by the King of Denmark, 825, for which he was dethroned; preached in Sweden about 850; propagated in Bulgaria, 867; established among the Russians, 989; introduced into Finland, 1154. See Augustan.

Christmas established about 680.

Christmas.

Christmas-boxes originated, in the early days of popery, from boxes fixed in certain places to receive and collect money, for masses; thus was the mass so purchased called Christ-mass, and the box in which it was put called Christ-mass-box; if a ship went to sea, such a box was fixed to the mast, for the mariners to put money in occasionally; though it was customary, long before this, to distribute provisions, money, &c. among the poor at the Christmas festivals, called Saturnalia. See Saturn.

Christmas-day ordered to be converted into a fast, 1644. Chronology, the oldest extant, is that of the Chinese, which, though they have some historical accounts of older date than 424 before Christ, is not to be relied on farther back. Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, notwithstanding the general opinion in some instances, that Europeans had no chronology before the Persian Empire, which began 536 before Christ. The antiquities of the Greeks and Latins are full of fables; and as to the sacred chronology, the three biblical copies of note, *viz.* the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Septuagint, give very different accounts of the first ages, of which no attempt yet made to reconcile them has been satisfactory. Many dates, even in this work, are uncertain, and are given only upon general assertion.

Churches, consecration of, instituted 153, Scripture texts first painted on the walls of, by order of pope Leo I. 462; dedication of introduced, 483; the saints, to whom they were dedicated, used to be erected in the chancels of each respective church; but, since the pulling down of images, the church's name would be often forgotten, was it not for the wakes (see Wakes). The first church said to be publicly built by the Christians was St. Saviour's at Rome, founded by Constantine the Great; first christian one in England built at Babingly, Norfolk, 638; the Latin and Greek churches united, about 1004; fifty new ones ordered by parliament in and near London, 1710.

Churching of women originated from the Jewish rite of purification.

Church-

Church-music introduced into worship about 350; the choral service first introduced into England, in the cathedral of Canterbury, before 677.

Church-service changed through England, from the use of St. Paul to that of Sursum, being composed by Osmond, second bishop of Sarum, under William I. 1415; ordered to be performed in English 1559.

Churchwardens and overseers first appointed, 1127.

Church-yards first consecrated, about 217. See Burial.

Cielings, the custom of painting, arose from great men among our Scandinavian ancestors, having the memorable actions of their predecessors sculptured on the cielings of their palaces.

Cicisbei, that is, Whisperers; the office is ascribed to a spirit of gallantry, derived from the ages of chivalry; the appointment of one first introduced at Genoa.

Cimbri, The war with the, 113 before Christ. At a battle between the Cimbri and Teutones, and the Romans, 80,000 of the latter, with their allies, were killed, and 70,000 slaves, 107 before Christ. The Cimbri were the people of Holstein and Jutland; the Teutones inhabited part of Germany.

Cinque ports, The, vested in barons, 1078, for the better security of the coast; first received their privileges, 1216. They were originally five; Winchelsea and Rye have since been added.

Circuits, The six justiciary, established 1184; these were the justices in Eyre: the assizes were established in John's reign.

Circumcision instituted, 1897 before Christ, when Abraham was 99, and Ishmael 13 years old; the feast of, first observed among Christians under Pope Felix III. 487.

Circus, the great one at Rome, which contained 150,000 persons, built 605 before Christ.

Cirencester-abbey founded, 1117.

Cisbury fort, Wilts, built by Cissa, 547.

Cissa, king of Suffex, succeeded his father Ella, 514; died, 590.

Cistercians, or Bernardines, Order of, instituted by Robert, abbot of Molfeme, 1098; called Bernardines from

- from St. Bernard, who promoted it about 1116; came into England 1128, and had 85 houses here.
- Cities in the time of the Britons, were merely woods fenced with ditches; first incorporated, 1201. See Camps.
- Civil Law originates from the Roman law, from the code of Justinian, and the constitutions of some other successors. See Laws, Canon Law.
- Clanbrassil, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (name Hamilton.)
- Clanricarde, Irish marquisate of, created 1789. (name De Burgh.)
- Clans. See Highland.
- Clanwilliam, Irish earldom, created 1766. (name Meade.)
- Clarehall, Cambridge, founded by R. Badew, 1326. (17 fellows.)
- Clarence, Duke of, regent of France, son to Henry IV. slain at the battle of Beaugé, April 3, 1421.
- Clarence, Duke of, brother to Edward IV. condemned for arraiguing public justice, and put to death privately, by being drowned, at his own desire, in a butt of Malmsey in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.
- Clarence, dukedom of, created 1789.
- Clarendon, earldom of, created 1776. (name Villiers.)
- Clarendon, The parliament of, in which Henry II. checked the power of the pope and clergy, 1164.
- Clarendon printing-house, Oxford, founded 1711.
- Clares, an order of nuns, instituted by St. Clare, 1212; they were called Minorettes, and had a house in the Minories, London; they were brought into England 1293, and had but three houses more.
- Claudius Cæsar, with an army, landed in Britain, Aug. 43.
- Cleaveland, Archdeaconry of, erected about 1170.
- Clement's Inn, London, established, 1478. See Inns of Court.
- Clerbury castle, Shropshire, built by H. Mortimore, in Henry II's time.
- Clergy, styled Clerks, the judges originally being clergymen, and their clerks and inferior officers of the same order, exempted from military service, 817; compelled to a vow of celibacy, by Gregory VII. about 1073; Bishop Newton says, in 105; celibacy first imposed upon

upon them in England by Henry I.; abridged of their power by the statutes of Clarendon, 1164; again 1275; ordered to take up arms, under an apprehension of an invasion from France, 1368; gave up the right of taxing themselves, which lessened the consequence of convocations, 1665; and from that time they have not passed any synodical act. See Gown and Cassock, Band, Laity, Convocation, Shaving, Ecclesiastics, Rem. Occur. vol. 2. *anno* 1508.

Clergy (which in old French signifies Science), Benefit of, an institution to exempt ecclesiastics from secular punishment, took place 1351; first statute that took it away, 4 Henry VII.; generally taken away, by the 23d Henry VIII.

Clerkenwell monastery, St. John's (Benedictines), built, 1098; destroyed by fire, 1381.

Clermont, Irish earldom, created 1777. (name Fortescue.)

Cleve abbey, Somersetshire, founded 1198.

Clifden of Gowran, Irish Viscount, created 1780. (name Agar.)

Clifford, Barony of, created 1299. (name Southwell.)

Clifford of Chudleigh, Barony of, created 1672. (name Clifford.)

Clifton of Leighton, Barony of, created 1608. (name Bligh.)

Climacteric years, as the age of 14, 21, 49, 56, 63, and 84, first thought to be critical by the Chaldeans.

Clithero castle, Lancashire, built about 1178.

Clive of Plassey, Irish barony of, created 1762. (name Clive.)

Cloak, The, a dress of great antiquity; was much in fashion in James I.'s reign.

Cloacæ, Rome, these are the common shores built by Tarquinius, 616 before Christ, and now existing.

Clocks, called water-clocks, or Clepsydræ, were used in the remotest ages of antiquity; this was a vessel filled with water that emptied itself in a day, as the sand runs from an hour glass in an hour. This invention was ascribed by the Egyptians to Mercury or Sloth; it was improved by Ctesibius of Alexandria, and introduced into Rome by Scipio Nasica, 158 before Christ;

Christ; clocks not introduced into Europe till the middle of the 8th century, when Pope Paul I. sent one to Pepin, King of France as a present, thought to be the only one in the world: made to strike by the Arabians, about 801, and by the Italians, about 1300; a striking clock at Westminster, 1288; but none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540, maker's name, N. O. now at Hampton-court palace; clocks with pendulums,, &c. invented by Huygens a Dutchman, about 1662; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were very general. See watches.

Clodius banished Cicero, 58; was murdered by Millo, 52 before Christ.

Cloncurry, Irish barony, created 1789. Lawless.

Clonmell, Irish viscount, created 1789. Scott.

Cloth manufacture first established by Edward I.; cloth, coarse, first made at Kendal, 1390.

Clover brought to England by Richard Weston of Sutton-place, Guildford.

Clun castle, Salop, built 1140.

Cluniacs, a branch of the Benedictine monks, commenced about 912; order brought to England, about 1077. They had 27 priories and cells.

Clunokvaur abbey, Caernarvonshire, built 1616.

Clysters were first applied by the Egyptians, who took the hint from a bird called *Ibis*, which they observed to make such injections with its beak, and bring on discharges.

Coaches, a French invention, of not much older date than 1515; introduced into England, 1580; in the hard winter 1515, the nobility of France, as they could not ride on horseback, and coaches were unknown, were drawn about in casks. An act passed to prevent men from riding in coaches, as being effeminate, 43 Eliz. 1601; began to be general, 1605; began to ply in London streets, 1626; glass ones first brought from Brussels, to Paris, 1660; act for licensing hackney-coaches passed, 1693; 23,000 coaches kept in England, 1778; this appeared by the duty paid

paid for them; rates of hackney-coaches raised, 1785.
See Wheels.

Coalheavers hanged for rioting, July, 1768.

Coal-mines discovered in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, about 1300.

Coals first used in England and at London, 1307; when the smoke was supposed to corrupt the air so much, that the use of them was forbidden by proclamation, 1373; first brought from Newcastle to London, 1381; the consumption in London was 600,000 chaldrons in 1773.

Coats. See drefs.

Cocceians. See Coccius, Vol. 2.

Cockermouth castle, built in William the Ist's reign.

Cockerland abbey, Lancashire, built 1200.

Cock-fighting according to Ælian, was instituted after a victory over the Persians by the Romans, 480 before Christ; introduced at Athens, as a lesson of valour to youth; but it was afterwards abused there, as at present.

Cock-lane Ghost, Affair of the, 1762. See Impostors No. 19.

Cocklepark tower, Northumberland, standing in Edward the First's reign.

Codex of Justinian, published 529.

Coffee introduced into Arabia Felix, 1454; became known at Constantinople, and coffee-houses opened, 1554; brought to Marseilles, 1644; the art of roasting and making it introduced at London, by a Greek servant, and the first coffee-house opened in Georgyard, Lombard-street, 652; a duty of 4d. per gallon laid on all that was made and sold, 1660; its culture first encouraged in the plantations, 1732. See Coffee-houses.

Coffee-houses ordered to be shut up by proclamation, they being thought encouragers of sedition, November, 1675. See Coffee.

Coif (the serjeant's) was originally an iron skull cap, worn by knights under their helmets: Blackstone says it was introduced before 1259, to hide the tonsure of such renegado clerks as chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.

Coin

Coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; of gold and silver, in Scotland, 211; the first sterling coined, 1216. Before this time rents were paid in kind, and there was little trade; money was found only in the coffers of the barons. Milling the coin introduced, 1662; copper coin first made current here, 1672; a re-coinage of all the light gold, and ordered to pass by weight, June 15, 1774. See Gold, Guineas, Money.

Coiners first punished, 1107.

Coining, The die at present used for, invented by Balancier, 1617; received into England, 1620. See Coin.

Coity castle, Glamorganshire, erected before 1091.

Colchester, once a Roman colony, built 125 before Christ; castle built 921; archdeaconry erected before 1132. See Baize, Crossed Friars, Botolph's.

Cold Norton priory, Oxfordshire, built 1160.

Coleman, secretary to the duke of York, executed, 1678.

Coleraine, Irish barony of, created 1762. (name Hanger.)

Collars of SS, the fashion of wearing them introduced 1407.

College, Stephen, the protestant joiner, hanged at Oxford, Aug. 18, 1681, charged with a design to seize and imprison the king.

College of physicians, London, incorporated by Henry VIII; *ditto*, at Edinburgh, 1682.

Colossus of Rhodes, a brazen statue of Apollo, thrown down by an earthquake, 224 before Christ; it weighed 713,000 lb. and strode across the harbour.

Collville, Scots barony of, created 1609. (name Colville, Columbas St. See Second Sight.

Combats, Judicial, first appointed by the Burgundi, in Gaul, about 500; though Livy describes a duel in Spain to determine a dispute between two brothers in the time of Scipio (See Scipio); the first decision by, in England, 1096, being brought in by William I. between two clans under Rob. III. of Scotland, near Perth, 1396. It is a law at present, but has been discontinued since 1638. See Chivalry, Duelling, Rem. Occur. *annis* 1262, 1446.

Combe abbey, (Cistercians) Cheshire, built 1150.

Combermere abbey (Cistercians) Cheshire, built 1134.

Comedy

Comedy, the first acted at Athens on a scaffold by Sufarion and Dolon, 582 before Christ; those of Terence first acted, 154 before Christ; the first regular one performed in England, 1551.

Comets appeared in 1104, 1107, 1110, 1256, 1299, 1315, 1316, 1337, 1341, 1353, 1371, 1401; two 1456, 1472; two 1505; 1531, 1532, 1556, 1557, 1580, 1599, 1596, 1607, 1618, 1647, 1652, 1661, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1672, 1677, 1678; two 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1698, 1699, 1702, 1706, 1718, 1729, 1737, 1739; two 1742; 1744, 1747; two 1748; 1757; three 1759; 1762, 1764; two 1766; 1769, 1770, 1774; the first that was discovered and described, was by Nicephorus, 1337; the true orbits of comets demonstrated by Doetfel, 1680.

Commandments given to Moses, 1494 before Christ.

Commissioners of sewers first appointed, and for Lyndsay, 1425.

Commode, a head-dress introduced, 1687.

Common law, The origin of, generally esteemed to arise from Alfred's body of laws; improved by Edgar, but now lost. See Alfred.

Common pleas, Court of, established by William I. and settled by king John, in Westminster-hall, 1215. See Courts of justice.

Common-prayer, published in English, with authority of parliament, 1548; altered 1558; again 1603; again 1661.

Companies, the twelve, from which the mayor is chosen, first formed in London, in Richard the Ist's reign; Skinners incorporated, 1327; Goldsmiths, 1327; Mercers, 1393; Haberdashers, 1407; Grocers, 1429; Vintners, 1437; Drapers, 1439; Ironmongers, 1464; Merchant-Tailors, 1466; Clothworkers, 1482; Fishmongers, 1536; Salters, 1558.

Compass, Seaman's, invented by Murphy, a Dutchman, 1229; (though something to answer this purpose was invented by the Chinese, about 1100 before Christ); first exhibited at Venice, 1260; improved and made useful by Gioia of Amalfy, Italy, 1392, who put the flower-de-luce on the north point, being the armorial ensign of his sovereign descended from the kings of

- France; not in common used till the reign of Edward III. its variation discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1540; its declination discovered by Hartman, 1538.
- Compasses, Mathematical, the invention of, is ascribed to Talaus, nephew of Dædalus.
- Conception of the Virgin, Feast of, instituted, 1387.
- Conceptionists, an order of nuns, established, 1488.
- Concerts, public ones, in London, took their rise from a musical club, at the house of one Briton, a small-coal man in Clerkenwell. Handel and Pepusch used to play there.
- Conclave, for the election of popes, established at the council of Lyons, 1274.
- Concordia, New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1618.
- Concubines allowed to the clergy, 1206; denied christian burial, 1225.
- Conference at Hampton court, between the episcopals and dissenters, to effect a union, Jan. 14, 1604; at the Savoy, between the bishops and presbyterian ministers, March 25, 1661.
- Confirmation took place in the time of Tertullian.
- Confession, Auricular, introduced, 1204.
- Congo, Kingdom of, discovered by Diego Cam, 1484.
- Congregationalists, or independents; which see.
- Conjunction of the sun and moon, and all the planets in *Libra*, Sept. 1186; of Saturn and Jupiter, 1394.
- Conic sections, The first idea of, given by Appollonius, who died 242 before Christ.
- Coningsburg castle, Yorkshire, flourished in 489.
- Connecticut colony established by charter, 1662.
- Conscience, Courts of, the first appointed was that in London, 1517.
- Consecration of bishops, the form ordained, 1549.
- Conservators of public liberties chosen in England from the barons, to circumscribe the king's power, 1215.
- Conservators of the peace first appointed to determine trespasses and felonies, 1344. This was the first institution of Justices.
- Conscience, Courts of, made general 1786.
- Conspiracies. That of the Norman barons to shake off the royal authority of William I. 1074.
- Conspiracies.

Conspiracies.

Of prince Robert, and others, against his father, William I. 1076.

Of the Norman barons against William II. 1086.

Of Mortimer, and others, against Henry II. 1155.

Against Thomas à Becket, when Becket fell, 1170.

Of young Henry and his brothers, against their father, Henry II. in order to obtain his crown, 1173.

Of the barons against the ministry of Henry III. 1233.

Of the barons against Gaveston, the king's favourite, whom they murdered, 1312.

Of the barons against the Spencers, the king's favourites, whom they got banished, 1321.

Of the queen and others, against Edward II. when the king fell a sacrifice, 1325.

Of the queen, &c. against the earl of Kent, who fell, 1329.

Against the king of Castile, 1367.

Of the barons against the earl of Suffolk, 1386.

Of the duke of Gloucester, &c. against the ministers of Richard II. who were impeached and executed, 1388.

Of Gloucester against Richard II. 1397.

Of the duke of Lancaster against Richard II. whom he deposed, 1399.

Of the earl of Northumberland against Henry IV. in which Northumberland fell, 1403.

In France, against the duke of Burgundy, 1415.

Of the duke of York against Henry VI. 1452.

Of the earl of Warwick against Edward IV. when Warwick fell, 1466.

Of the queen, &c. against the duke of Clarence, who fell, 1477.

Of the duke of Gloucester against Edward V. and his brother, who were murdered, 1483.

Against Richard III. 1483.

Of the earl of Richmond against Richard III. 1485.

Of Simnel against Henry VII. 1487.

In favour of Warbeck, against Henry VII. 1493.

Of the disciples of Wishart against cardinal Beaton, in Scotland, whom they murdered, 1547.

Against the duke of Somerset, who fell, 1549.

Of lady Jane Grey against queen Mary, 1553.

Conspiracies.

Of queen Elizabeth, against Mary queen of Scots, 1559.

In France, against the duke of Guise and cardinal Lorrain, for which 1200 suffered death, 1560.

Of Mary, queen of Scots, &c. against the protestants, 1565.

Of lord Darnley, &c. against Rizzio, 1566.

Of Mary queen of Scots, &c. against lord Darnley, 1567.

Of the Scots against their queen, 1567.

Of the duke of Norfolk against queen Elizabeth, 1569.

Ditto, 1571.

Against the Huguenots in France, 1572.

Divers conspiracies against queen Elizabeth, 1584.

Parry's against Elizabeth, for which he suffered, 1584.

Wotton's against James VI. of Scotland, when he attempted to put the young king into the hands of Elizabeth, 1586.

Babington's against queen Elizabeth, 1586, for which 14 were hanged.

Another, against *ditto*, 1594, for which several suffered.

Gunpowder, against James I. 1604.

Roger Moore's in Ireland, 1641.

Royalists against Cromwell, 1648.

Duke of Monmouth's to assassinate Charles II. 1683.

One in Ireland discovered, June 1, 1663.

That of the Fanatics in the North, discovered, Jan. 5, 1664, for which about 21 were executed.

Of Sir George Berkeley, and others, to assassinate William III. 1696.

Laver's against George I. 1722.

For further particulars refer to the names of the parties. See Stewart, Arab. Rebellion, Cataline.

Constable, Lord high, the first created by William I. office hereditary till 1521; since which it has been discontinued, except at coronations. His office was to regulate all matters of chivalry, tilts, and feats of arms on horseback. The name derived from *Connétable*, or *Compte de l'Etable*, an officer in Spain, similar to master of the horse, established in the 7th century.

Constantine

Constantine the Great had the glory of establishing christianity as the religion of the Roman empire; his conversion took place in 312.

Constantinople, founded by the Argives, 658 before Christ; besieged and destroyed, 193; received its present name from Constantine the Great, who removed there the seat of the Eastern empire, 324; the city was before called Byzantium, from Byzas the founder; suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and an earthquake, that overturned its walls and 17 towers, Sept. 27, 446; empire of the Franks ended 1261; had first an emperor, 1268; taken from the Greeks by Mahomet II. who slew the emperor and 60,000 inhabitants; this put an end to the Eastern empire, which began with the reign of Arcadius, 395, and continued 1055 years, 1453; conquered by the Venetians 1194, who held it for some time. Mahomet III. who began to reign 1595, ordered 19 of his brothers to be strangled, and 10 of his father's concubines, who were supposed to be pregnant, to be thrown into the sea. The emperor Osman killed by his slaves, 1622. The emperors of Constantinople are the successors of Bajazet. A fire that destroyed 12,000 houses, and 7000 people, Sept. 27, 1729; another that burnt 7000 houses, July 19, 1782; another that destroyed 20,000 houses, August 22, 1782. See Bithynia, Ottoman Empire, Porte, Earthquake, Turks.

Consuls first made at Rome, 507 bef. Christ; abolished 476. Continnence. See Polygamy.

Contractors with government disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

Conventicles, act passed against them, 1661.

Convention of Great-Britain and Holland, against France, at London, Aug. 22, 1686; at Petersburg, between England and Russia, Sept. 30, 1755; of Closter Seven, signed Sept. 8, 1757; between Prussia and England, Jan. 19, 1759; between Spain and England, July 14, 1786. See Treaty, League.

Conveyance, the oldest we have any account of is, that of the cave of Machpelah, for a burying place, from the sons of Heth to Abraham, *Genesis* xxiii.

- Convocation, The houses of, first met in Edward I's reign; have been suffered to do no business since 1716. This was dropped to cramp the power of the clergy. Controversy with the lower house of, 1721. See Clergy.
- Conyngham of Mount Charles, Irish viscount, created 1789. (name Conyngham.)
- Cook, Captain, with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, failed July 30, 1768, to go round the world; returned Aug. 1771; again, to explore the southern hemisphere with Mr. Forster, &c. July 13, 1772; returned July 29, 1775; failed again to explore the north, 1776; killed by some savages, 1779; ship returned, 1780.
- Copenhagen burnt, 1728; 77 streets were destroyed.
- Copes instituted, 256.
- Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland, 1340; in France, 1581; the first legal in England, 1609; Welch copper office incorporated, 1694.
- Copyholds. There are none in Wales, and few or no manerial rights; there are none also in Ireland. See Villenage.
- Copy-right. See Literary Property.
- Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed up by the earth, for rebelling against Moses, 1489 before Christ.
- Coreyra, The famous sedition in, 326 before Christ. See Corfu.
- Cordeliers, their order erected, 1206.
- Cordova, the first Roman colony established in Spain, founded by Marcellus; the residence of the Moorish princes, 759; mosque built, 800; kingdom of, destroyed, 1014. See Marcellus, Vol. II.
- Corfe castle, Dorsetshire, built after 941, before 1066; town incorporated by queen Elizabeth.
- Corfu, anciently Coreyra, founded by the Corinthians, 703 before Christ.
- Corinth formed into a state, 1184; Aristocracy there established, 659; Cypsalus, the tyrant flourished, 657; destroyed by the Romans 146 before Christ.
- Corinthian order. See Callimachus, Vol. II.
- Cork, Ireland, built 1170; its first charter granted, 1242.
- Cork, Irish earldom of, created 1620. (name Boyle.)
- Corn, the art of sowing it first taught at Athens, 1409 before Christ; first permission to export it, 1437.

Cornish

Cornish language, The, (something like the Welch, understood in Bretagne) generally spoke in Cornwall, 1698; totally lost, 1772.

Cornucopia, The fable of, alludes to a little territory in Lybia, shaped not unlike a bullock's horn, exceedingly fertile, given by king Ammon to his daughter Amalthea.

Cornwall, the first duke of, 1337.

Cornwall, Archdeaconry of, created before 1098.

Cornwallis, Earldom of, created 1753. (name Cornwallis.)

Coronation. The first person crowned by the hands of a bishop was Leo, emperor of the East, 457; it being supposed that the bishop thus expressed the suffrage of the Deity. Coronation oath first taken by Ethelred II. 979; that now used, 1377; altered 1689. First coronation sermon, 1041. Coronation chair removed from Scotland to Westminster-abbey, 1296; its seat is a stone called the palladium of the Scottish monarchy, is said to have been Jacob's pillar; it was first transported to Spain, where it was used as a seat of justice by Gethalus, cotemporary with Moses; it afterwards found its way to Dunstaffnage, in Scotland, and continued there as the coronation chair till the reign of Kenneth II. who, to secure his empire, removed it to Scoone, and in which every Scottish monarch was inaugurated, till Edward removed it to Westminster.

Coroners were officers of the realm so early as 925.

Coronets derive their origin from the civic, mural, and other crowns of the Romans; viscounts first received them from Henry VIII; barons from Charles II.

Corporations invented and introduced by Numa, among the Romans.

Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Winton 1516 (20 fellows.) For that at Cambridge, see Bennet.

Corfica conquered by the Romans, 231 before Christ, dependent on Genoa till 1730; became free, 1733; elected Theodore king, 1736; ceded to France by Genoa, 1770; sold to Germany for about 150,000l. 1781. See Theodore.

Corfued, Trial by, a species of purgation; being a bit of bread, consecrated with a form of exorcism, which

the supposed criminal was to eat, taking the sacrament at the same time, and praying that it might destroy him, if guilty. Godwin, earl of Kent, abjuring the death of the king's mother, appealed to his corsned, which stuck in his throat and killed him. See Godwin. Hence the vulgar phrases, "I'll take my sacrament upon it;" "May this morsel be my last," and the like. Cottonian library settled for public benefit, 1701. Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem, 52.

Eastern general ones.

- 1st. Of Nice, against Arius, when the Nicene creed was composed, 325.
- 2d. Of Constantinople, when the council of Nice was confirmed, and heretics condemned, 381.
- 3d. Of Ephesus, when the doctrines of Nestorius, Pelagius, and others were condemned, 431.
- 4th. Of Chalcedon, when a former council was condemned, &c. 451.
- 5th. Of Constantinople, when the errors of Origen were condemned, 553.
- 6th. Of *ditto*, when Monothelism was condemned, 680.
- 7th. Of Nice, against the Iconoclasts (which see) 787.
- 8th. Of Constantinople, when Phocius was deposed, and Ignatius recalled, 869.

Western general ones.

- 1st. Of Lateran, on discipline, 1123.
- 2d. Of *ditto*, against the anti-pope, 1139.
- 3d. Of *ditto*, against the Schismatics, 1179.
- 4th. Of *ditto*, on transubstantiation and auricular confession, 1215.
- 5th. Of Lyons, on an expedition to the holy land, 1245.
- 6th. Of *ditto* on *ditto*, 1274.
- 7th. Of Vienna, when the Templars were abolished, and the procession of the host instituted, 1311.
- 8th. Of Constance, when reformers were condemned, 1414.
- 9th. Of Basil, in the reformation of the Greek and Latin churches, 1431.
- 10th. Of Florence, a former council continued, 1439.
- 11th. Of Lateran, against the council of Pisa, for the holy war, 1512, and 1517.
- 12th. Of Trent, against Luther, Calvin, &c. 1717.

Count,

Count, a title given by the emperor Constantine.

Count Palatine, a title first given to university professors, by Charles IV. emperor of Germany.

Counties first sent members to parliament, 1258; before this, the knights met only in their own counties.

Country-dances are of English origin.

County-courts established, 896. These were the great seats of Saxon justice.

Courcy of Kinsale, Irish barony, created before 1583. (name De Courcy.)

Courcy. See De Courcy.

Couriers, or express messengers, first established by Cyrus in Persia.

Courtenay, Viscount, title of, created 1762. (name Courtenay.)

Courtesy of England, Tenure by, was introduced from Normandy, by William I.

Courtown, Irish earldom of, created 1762. (name Stopford.)

Courts of Justice, the four in England, took their rise from a court established in the palace of William the Conqueror. At this time the ecclesiastical courts were separated from the civil.

Covenant, a convention agreed to by the Scots, for maintaining their religion free from innovation, 1638; those who subscribed to it were called Covenanters; another forming a bond of union between Scotland and England, 1643; ratified by parliament, 1651; voted illegal by parliament, and provisions made against it, 1661.

Dovent-Garden begun by the earl of Bedford, 1633.

Coventry, Earldom of, created 1697. (name Coventry.)

Coventry, bishopric founded 656; abbey founded, 1043; lady Godiva rode naked through the town, to procure the freedom of the city from her lord, 1057; Priory (Benedictines) founded about the same time; Grey Friars (Franciscans) settled there 1234; steeple built under Edward III; White Friars, (Carmelites) settled there 1342; first Guild founded 1340; city incorporated, 1347; walled in 1355; made a county of itself 1451; cross erected 1541. This city was once a very flourishing place, but fell away at the dissolution

- of its priory, under Henry VIII. The archdeaconry was founded as early as Henry I.
- Coventry act passed, 1670, to prevent malicious maiming or wounding. so called from a like attempt on Sir John Coventry. See Charles II.
- Coverham abbey, Yorkshire, built in the end of the 12th century.
- Cowes castle, Isle of Wight, built 1540.
- Cowling castle, Kent, built about 1401.
- Cowper, Earldom of, created 1717. (name Cowper.)
- Cranborn priory, Dorsetshire, founded 980.
- Cranston, Scots barony of, created 1611. (name Cranston.)
- Crape, the invention of this stuff is from Bologna.
- Craven, of Hamstead-Marshall, Barony of, created 1665. (name Craven.)
- Crawford, Scots earldom of, created 1368. (name Crawford.)
- Crayons were known in France before 1422; art of fixing them discovered by Lorient, of Paris, 1748.
- Creak priory, Norfolk, built 1206.
- Creation of the world, Oct. 13, 4004 before Christ.
- Credit, Public, so low, that debentures and government bills were at 50 *per cent.* discount, 1669. See Paper Credit.
- Crediton, Devon, an archbishopric till about 1050; burnt (460 houses) 1743; again (39 houses) May 1, 1773.
- Creed, the Lord's prayer, and Commandments, translated into the Saxon language by order of Alfred, 761.
- Cremorne, Irish viscount, created 1785. (Dawson)
- Crete inhabited originally by the Idæi, Dactyli and Curetes. It was little known till the reign of Minos, 1432; war commenced 68; was a branch of the Roman empire, 62 before Christ; taken by the Saracens, 812; became the property of the Venetians, 1204, and from them was taken by the Turks, 1669.
- Crichton, The admirable, a man universally accomplished at 20 years of age, he was master of 12 languages, born at Clunie, Scotland, 1551, killed at Mantua by his pupil, July, 1583.
- Crickaith castle, Carnarvonshire, built 1200.
- Cricklade, Borough of, disfranchised for bribery, 1782.
Crisp,

Crisp, Edward, esq. of Bury, cut and mangled, 1729.

Croisade, or holy war, between the Christians and Mahometans, 1095; which in the end cost the lives of 200,000,000 of men, without the acquisition even of Jerusalem to the church; it was occasioned by Peter the Hermit, and others, stirring up all ranks of people to relieve the Christians in the Holy-Land, under a notion that the world would soon be at an end, and of our Lord's return upon earth. A second croisade undertaken by Louis VII. of France, 1145; a third, under Richard I. of England, 1190; a fourth, under Philip II. of France, 1204; a fifth, under Louis IX. of France, against Egypt, 1248; the last under Louis IX. against Tunis, where Louis lost his life, 1270. See Millennium, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1189.

Croisiers carried before bishops earlier than 500.

Croisiers, order of, in Italy, founded before 1169; those of the Low Countries founded, 1211; those of Bohemia, 1234.

Cromwell, Oliver, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; made a colonel, 1643; made lord lieutenant, and went over to Ireland with his army, July 1650; made general of the army, June 21, following; having taken near 7000 prisoners at the battle of Worcester, he sold them for slaves to the Americans; made protector for life, December 12, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, October, 1654; elected king, but refused the title, May 8, 1657; died of the gout in his stomach at Whitehall, September 3, 1658; leaving his son Richard his successor; his carcass hung up at Tyburn, December 2, 1660.

Cromwell, Richard, proclaimed protector on the death of his father, September 3, 1658; deposed April 22, 1659; died in England, July 13, 1712, aged 85. See Charles II.

Cronstadt, Russia, built by Peter I. 1704.

Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory for forgery, 1731.

Cross, The sign of, first used by Christians, as a mark of distinction, about 110; that of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, 326; the punishment of, abolished, 315.

Crossed or Crouched Friars, their order confirmed 1169; they came into England 1224, and were first settled at Colchester. They had not above six or seven houses.

Crownpoint taken by the English, 1759.

Crowns, in the remotest antiquity, were given only to gods: the first Roman that wore one, was Tarquin I. 616; the first high-priest that wore one was Aristobulus, 104 before Christ; first used in England, 872; the triple one, or *Tiara*, first worn by pope Urban V. 1364; before, the popes wore only one with two circles. Hormisdas was the first pope that put a crown to it at all, about 553; Boniface VIII. added the second, 1303. See *Tiara*, *Diadem*.

Croxon abbey (Cisterians), Staffordshire, built 1180.

Croyland abbey, Benedictines, Lincolnshire, founded by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, 718; destroyed by the Danes, 867; rebuilt, 945; bridge built, 860.

Crucifixes first introduced into the Romish church, 461.

Cry, Irish, which alarmed all England, 1688. It took its rise from this. Some Irish soldiers having broke into a countryman's house, a neighbour ran off for London, crying, as he went, that the Irish had risen, were firing of houses and destroying of men, women, and children; this, at a time when a revolution was taking place, occasioned such an alarm, that it soon spread over the whole kingdom, and every one took up arms, dreading an invasion of the Irish.

Cuba, Island of, discovered, 1494; conquered by the Spaniards, and settled, 1511.

Cucumbers. See *Melons*.

Cuirasse, a piece of armour, though known to the ancients in a different form, was not brought into use till about 1300.

Culdees, an order of Scots monks, settled at St. Peter's in York, before 1466; their principal seat was at St. Andrew's, from about 280.

Cullen, Irish viscount, title of, created 1642. (name *Cokayne*).

Cummer abbey, Merionethshire, built 1200.

Cup, Sacramental, restored to the laity by parliament, 1547.

Curfew bell established, 1068, which, to prevent fires, obliged

- obliged people to put out their fire and candle at eight in the evening, when the bell rung; abolished, 1100.
- Curls**, Artificial, called heart-breakers, used by the ladies in Charles II'd's. reign.
- Currant-trees** first brought into England from Zante, 1533.
- Custom** becomes law, when it can be traced back to 1189. Forty years custom is binding in ecclesiastical matters, and 60 in civil ones.
- Custom-house**, London, first built, 1559; present one, 1718.
- Customs** on exports and imports first collected in England, about 979; first granted, 1274; farmed for many years for 20,000*l.* till 1590; farmed for 390,000*l.* 1666; amounted to 557,752*l.* 1688; to 1,260,000*l.* in 1743, and are now 2,528,000*l.* those in Scotland are 68,360*l.*
- Cutters**, weavers who cut their masters looms, hanged for rioting, December, 1769.
- Cycle**, The solar, commenced 9 years before the vulgar Christian æra; Lunar, invented by Meton the Athenian, and hence called the Metonic, July 15, 432 before Christ.
- Cyclops**, Fable of the, supposed to allude to a tribe of people settled in Greece, famous for building light-houses; hence they were represented with one eye in their foreheads.
- Cynic sect**, founded by Antisthenes of Athens, 424 before Christ.
- Cyprus**, Salamis, built by Teucer, 1176 before Christ, was subject to the Greeks, from 716 till 1191, when it was taken by Richard I. of England; Guy of Lusignan elected king, 1192; taken by the Genoese, 1373; taken by the Venetians, 1473, and from them by the Turks, 1571.
- Cyrenaic sect** founded by Aristippus, who flourished 392 before Christ.
- Cyrene**, in Africa, founded 651 before Christ; now the desert of Barca.

D.

D ACRE, Barony of, created 1297. (name Barret.)
 Dacre castle, Cumberland, built before 925.
 Dacres,

Dacres, Lord, hanged for murder, 1541. See Ferrars, Stourton.

Dalhousie, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Bruce.)

Damaskeening, or ornamenting of iron, The art of, first taught at Damascus, but brought to perfection by Curfinet, a Frenchman, about 1600.

Damien. See Louis XV.

Dancing, The art of, said to be the first taught by Castor and Pollux to the Lacedemonians; others attribute the invention to Minerva; dancing to time, &c. invented by the Curetes, who danced in their armour, 1534, before Christ.

Danegelt, a land-tax; first established by Ethelred II. 1002; it was part of the standing revenue under Henry I. and paid in the 21st of Henry II. but soon after it was lost.

Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck. They landed on Shepey island, 832; again in Cornwall, and were defeated by Egbert, 836; again, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, from 35 ships, and stood their ground, 837; defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 vessels, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf at Okely, in Surrey, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated Ethelred, and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprised Warham castle, and took Exeter 876; took Chippenham 877; 120 of their ships wrecked at Swanwich, Dorsetshire, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, earl of Devon, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Apuldore, by Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesey, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991, and were bribed to quit the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; fresh invasions by them near Bristol, and in Kent, and had 24,000l. given them to depart, 998; numbers of them massacred, by order of Ethelred II. November 13, 1002; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death,

1011;

1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but bribed by William I. quitted it, 1074.

Dangerfield, whipped (and his eye struck out), for a libel, 1685.

Daniel sent captive to Babylon, 606; advanced at court 603; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream, 603; his vision of the four monarchies, 555; cast into the den of lions, 538; from a vision, predicted the Persian empire under Alexander, 534; died 534 before Christ, aged 90. the beginning of his 70 weeks, 457; *ditto*, according to Scaliger, 421 before Christ.

Dantzick taken by the Swedes in 1734; by the Prussians, 1773; abridged of its privileges, 1775.

Darkness, Seventeen days of unusual, 797.

Darlington castle, Devon, built, 1123.

Darlington, Earldom of, created 1754. (name Vane.)

Darnley, Lord, great grandson of Henry VII. born 1547; married Mary, queen of Scots, 1565, and took the title of king Henry; headed the assassins of David Rizzio, 1566; murdered, by being blown up, Feb. 10, 1567. See Mary, queen of Scots.

Darnley, Irish earldom of, created 1275. (name Bligh.)

Dartford priory (Augustines), Kent, founded, 1372.

Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1355.

Dartmouth, earldom of, created 1711. (name Legge.)

Dauphin of France, Lewis, poisoned, Dec. 24, 1415; John his brother, that succeeded him, poisoned, April 16, 1416.

Dauphiny, ceded by the Dauphin of Viennois, 1343; annexed to the crown of France, on condition the king's eldest son should be styled Dauphin, 1349.

David succeeded Saul on the throne of Israel, 1055; took Jerusalem, 1042; defeated the Philistines, 1041; subdued the Syrians, &c. 1040; removed the Ark to Mount Sion, 1039; committed adultery with Bathsheba, 1035; reproved by Nathan, 1034; married Bathsheba, 1033; died 1015 before Christ, aged 70.

Davington

Davington nunnery, Kent, built, 1153.

Davis's Streights discovered, 1585.

Day began at sun-rise by the Chaldeans, Syrians, Persians and Indians; at sun-set by the Athenians, Arabs, ancient Greeks, and other European nations; the Ausonians, who were the most ancient inhabitants of Italy, computed the day from midnight; the Mahometans reckon from twilight as the intermediate point between light and darkness. Hence it is, that noon varies with the season. Modern Astronomers count the day from noon.

Deal castle, built by Henry VIII.

Dearth, 1094; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for almost 20s. as much as 6l. now, which was followed by a pestilential fever, that carried off multitudes of people, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another with a murrain, 1251; another, when wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, and the poor forced to eat horseflesh and dogs, 1316; another great one, owing to the great rains, with a murrain, 1335; two others, 1348, and 1353; again, when bread was made in many places of fern roots and ivy berries, 1438. See Rem, Occur. *annis* 1315, 1348, 1353.

Death, Sudden, considered in France as a mark of infamy and proof of damnation, 1280.

Debenham, Suffolk, burnt (38 houses), March 1744.

Debenture, Government, first given, 1649, as a bond from the commonwealth to secure the soldiers arrears.

Debts in France were recoverable by an ordinance issued 1134, which authorised the creditor to seize the effects of a debtor, without any warrant, and pay himself; but this was corrected by a law, 1351.

De Courcy, the privilege of, standing covered before the kings of England, at their first audience, granted to that family by John, for John de Courcy's consenting to combat with the champion of France, 1203.

Dedications to Books, contrived to get money, about 1600; nine or ten dedications were then customary to one book.

Defender of the faith, a title conferred by pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. for writing a book against Luther,

1521; this title was taken from him again on his dissolving the monasteries, but confirmed to him by parliament, 1543; Chamberlayne says, the title belonged to the kings of England before the pope conferred it. See Henry VIII.

Degrees, Academical, first introduced in the university of Paris, from whence other European Universities borrowed their customs before 1215. See Doctor.

Delaval, Irish barony, created 1786. (name Delaval.)

Delawar, earldom of, created 1761. (name West.)

Deloraine, Scots earldom of, created 1706. (name Scott.)

Delphi, The sacred war of, 448 before Christ.

Delphos, Temple of, burnt by the Pisistratidæ 548 before Christ.

Deluge, General, threatened in the year of the world, 1536; began Sunday December the 7th, in the year of the world, 1656. *i. e.* 2348 before Christ, Noah being then about 600 years old. The ark rested upon Mount Arrarat, Wednesday May 6, 2347 before Christ. The tops of the mountains appeared, Sunday, July 19. Noah removed the covering of the ark, Oct. 23; left it, Friday, Dec. 18, having been in it 377 days.

Deluge of Ogyges, from which Attica and Achaia lay waste above 200 years, till the coming of Cecrops out of Egypt, 1796 before Christ, this was in the reign of Ogyges; Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly, about 1494 before Christ, an inundation only, so called from its happening in the reign of Deucalion, king of Lyconia.—These floods seem only confused accounts of the general deluge.

Demerary and Iſſequibo, in South America, taken from the Dutch by Sir George Rodney, March 14, 1781; Demeray taken by the French, Jan. 31, 1782.

De Montalt of Haverden, Irish barony, created 1785. (Maude.)

Denarius, The Roman, was worth about $\frac{1}{16}$ d. English.

Denbigh castle built 1280; abbey built 1330.

Denbigh, earldom of, created 1622. (name Fielding.)

Dendrometer, an instrument for measuring trees, lately invented by Messrs. Duncombe and Whittel.

Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, its first king

- king reigned, 714; Harold dethroned for being a christian, 826; embraced christianity, 940, and bishops first appointed; united with the crowns of Norway and Sweden, by the union of Calmar, 1394; the house of Oldenburg began to reign, 1448, from whom the present royal family is descended; Christian the Second, in order to establish despotism, massacred all the nobility, except Gustavus Vasa (who escaped in the disguise of a peasant), Nov. 8, 1520, when it was united with Sweden; separated from Sweden 1523. Lutheranism made a rapid progress, 1526, and was established, 1544; crown of, made hereditary and absolute, 1660; revolution of, Jan. 17, 1772; Elephant, order of, instituted about 1478. See Norway, Copenhagen, Cimbri, Christianity, Sweden, Calmar.
- Denmark, Christian king of, visited England, 1523; a succeeding king ditto, 1605; the same again, 1614; Christian VII. ditto, August, 1768.
- Denmark, Matilda, queen of, sister to George III. of England, died at Zell, May 10, 1765, aged 23.
- Denmark, Prince George of, husband to queen Anne, visited England, 1669; died of an asthma and dropsy, October 28, 1708, aged 55. See queen Anne.
- Derby, earldom of, created 1485. (name Stanley.)
- Derby, James, earl of, beheaded at Bolton, for opposing Cromwell, October 15, 1651.
- Derby chartered by Charles I.
- Dering, Sir Cholm. killed in a duel with Mr. Thornhill, 1711.
- Derwentwater, earl of, and lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716, for taking part in the rebellion of 1715.
- Desart, Irish visc. title of, created 1780. (name Cusse.)
- Desmond, Thomas, earl of, beheaded in Ireland, 1468.
- Desmond, Irish earldom of, created 1622. (name Fielding.)
- Deucalion. See Deluge.
- Deuteronomy, or the fifth book of Moses, closes the history of $2552\frac{1}{2}$ years, from the creation to the death of Moses.
- De Vescei of Abbeyleix, Irish viscount, created 1776. (Vesey.)
- Devizes castle built, 1136.

Devonshire, Duked. of, created 1694. (name Cavendish.)
 Dey, a prince under this title, first appointed by the Sultan; 1710.

Diadem, or crown, was, in the time of the Romans, nothing more than a white scarf, bound about the head like a turban. Pliny says, Bacchus was the first inventor of it.

Dial. See Sun-dials, Clocks.

Diamond, The first, cut by de Berguen, of Bruges, 1489; the brilliant is an improvement of the table diamond, introduced within the last century.

Diamonds, Nine of, called the Curse of Scotland, from a Scotch member of parliament (part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds) voting for the introduction of the malt-tax into Scotland.

Diana, Temple of, at Ephesus, burnt by the Amazons, about 1141; rebuilt by the Grecian colonies before the reign of Cyrus; burnt again, by Erostratus, in order to perpetuate his name, 356 before Christ; again by the Goths, in their third naval invasion, about 256.

Dice invented by Palamedes about the time of the Trojan war. This was the game of *Tali* and *Tesserae* among the Romans.

Dictator, The first; at Rome, 497 before Christ.

Dieppe, laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.

Diet of Worms, for the peace of the empire, 1495; of *ditto*, April 17, 1521 (see Worms); of Spires, against the reformers, March 15, 1529 (see Protestants); of Ausburg, June 25, 1530.

Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581; hanged with other conspirators in the powder-plot, Jan. 30, 1606.

Digby, earld. of, created 1790. (name Digby.)

Dinevor, barony of, created 1780. (name Rice.)

Dionfield, Derbyshire, chartered, 1670.

Dionysius, St. Priory, Hants, built by Henry I. about 1124. It was a priory of black canons.

Dirk, a weapon something like a butchers knife, used by the ancient Caledonians.

Dispensations first granted by the pope, 1200.

Dispensing power of the crown exerted by James II. 1686; re-assumed, to lay an embargo on corn, 1767.

Dis-

- Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571; bill for relief of, passed the House of Commons, May 8, 1772, but rejected by the Lords.
- Distaff, the art of spinning with it at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Bonavisa, an Italian, 1505.
- Distilling. See Chemistry.
- Dithyrambic poetry owes its birth to Greece, and the transports of wine.
- Divination proceeded originally from the Egyptian, to the Jews, Greeks and Romans.
- Divorce, there was no such thing in the republic of Rome for 250 years; the first was 229 before Christ, at which time the women were so bebauched, that 3000 prosecutions were on the roll for adultery. A bill was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords, to make divorces and separations more easy, 1539, but was dropped.
- Doctor, The degree of, first created, about 1150; not given in England till 1207; in music, first given in our universities, 1463.
- / Dodd, Rev. Dr. William, hanged at Tyburn for forgery, June 27, 1777. See Rem. Occur. anno. 1777.
- Doddington Indiaman wrecked, 250 leagues east of the Cape, July 17, 1755, 247 perished.
- Dolwyddelan castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 500.
- Domingo, St. discov. by Columbus, 1492. Insurrection Aug. 1792.
- Dominica discov. by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1494; taken by the French, but restored to the English at the peace 1783.
- Dominican friars, founded by St. Dominick, a Spaniard, who was born 1170; their order confirmed, 1216; came into England 1221. They had 42 houses, the first of which was at Oxford. Black-friars, London, belonged to them.
- Don, The title of, first taken by the kings of Spain in the middle of the 8th century.
- Donatists, who admitted of no church but the African, arose under Donatus in Africa, 311; afterwards united themselves with the Arians, and continued above 300 years.
- Doncaster, earldom of, created 1662. (name Scot.) Donegall,

- Donegall, Irish marquifate of, created 1791. (name Chichefter.)
- Donellan, Captain, hanged at Warwick, for poisoning Sir Theodosius Boughton, April 2, 1788.
- Doneraile, Irish viscount, created 1785. (name St. Leger.)
- Donogmore, Irish barony, created 1783. (name Hutchinson.)
- Doomsday-book, which contained a survey of the kingdom, began 1080; finished 1086.
- Dorchester, Oxfordshire, chartered by Charles I. burnt August, 1613.
- Dorchester cathedral, first built, 636.
- Dorchester, barony of, created 1786. (name Carleton.)
- Doric order, in architecture, is the most ancient of the whole, and was invented by the Dorians.
- Dorilaus, Dr. agent for the parliament at the Hague, murdered by twelve English cavaliers, royalists, May 3, 1649.
- Dormer of Wenge, barony of, created 1615. (name Dormer.)
- Dorset, Archdeaconry of, separated from Sarum, 1542.
- Dorset, Dukedom of, created 1720. (name Sackville.)
- Dort, Sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, April 17, 1446. See Synod.
- Douglas, Earl, stabbed by James II. of Scotland, Feb. 22, 1452.
- Douglas, Family of, derived their name from Du Glasse, a hero in the eight century; but they began to rise power, 1330.
- Douglas, Barony of, created 1791. (name Douglas.)
- Dover castle built by Julius Cæsar; the tower of, built 47; old church dedicated, 156; town chartered by Edward the Confessor; priory built, 1130; *Domus Dei* house built, 1240; pier built, 1539.
- Dover, Dukedom of, created 1708. (name Douglas.)
- Dower, or the wife's thirds, a Danish custom, given by Suenon, the father of our Canute the Great, out of gratitude to the Danish ladies, who sold their jewels, to ransom him when taken prisoner by the Vandals.
- Down, Irish marquis of, created 1789. (name Still.)
- Downe, Irish viscount, title of, created 1680. (name Dawney.)

- Drachm**, The Roman, was equal to about 8d. English.
- Dragons**, The, in romances, with which old writers guarded their princesses, alluded to those mis-shapen walls, which the Goths built round their castles, to protect the ladies from the violence of warriors, and which were called Dragons.
- Dragoons** first raised in England, 1681.
- Drake**, Sir Francis, set sail for his voyage round the world, 1577; died Jan. 28, 1595, aged 50.
- Draffics**. See Purgatives.
- Dryburgh** abbey, Scotland, founded in the 12th century.
- Dresden** taken by the Prussians, 1756; by the Imperialists, 1759; by the Prussians again, 1760.
- Dress**. Parti-coloured coats were worn here in Henry 1st.'s reign; cloths of gold and silver worn, 1376; none permitted to wear silk or furs in Scotland but persons of rank, 1429. See Ruffs, Breeches, Perukes, Hats, Shoes, Band. Rem. Occur. *annis* 1380, 1467, 1558.
- Drill-bore**, The, and engravers wheel were invented in the time of the Greeks, by Theodore of Lamos; at which time, engraving of gems was discovered and practised; this was near 1200 years before Christ.
- Drogheda**, Irish marquisate, created 1791. (name Moor.)
- Droitwich**, Worcestershire, chartered by James I.
- Dronfield**, Derbyshire, chartered, 1670.
- Drowning** was anciently a kind of punishment. In France, during the reign of Louis XI. they frequently drowned their criminals.
- Druids**, an order of men among the Britons, so called for their veneration for the Oak Dryis. Their religion sprung from that of the Antediluvians, without either altar or sacrifice, and continued for a space of 2000 years. They acted as priests and magistrates. One of them was occasionally invested with the supreme authority. They were cruelly burnt and destroyed in the Isle of Anglesey, in defence of their country's right, by Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor, by order of Nero, 60.
- Drum**, The, an oriental invention, and brought by the Arabians or Moors into Spain.

Drum-

Drum-capstans, for weighing heavy anchors, invented by Sir Samuel Morland, about 1685.

Drunkenness punished with 5s. fine, or the stocks, 1605.

Dublin city wall built, about 838; stormed by Dermot, 1171; its first charter granted, 1173; castle built, 1220; mayor of, first made from a provost, 1407; mayor honoured with the title of lord, 1665; parliament house begun, 1729; finished, 1739; cost 40,000*l*. See Armagh, Hospital, Academy, Universities.

Ducat, a piece of money so called, took its name from the dukes in Spain, having a power to coin in the 6th century.

Ducie, Barony of, created 1763. (name Reynolds.)

Ducking was practised as a punishment among the Celts and Franks.

Dudley, Edmund, and Empson, ministers to Henry VII. fell a sacrifice to popular resentment in the reign of Henry VIII. and were beheaded, Aug. 28, 1510.

Dudley, Lord Guildford, son of Dudley duke of Northumberland, married lady Jane Grey, grand-daughter of Henry VII. by her mother's side, 1553; condemned and beheaded with her, after queen Mary's accession, for espousing his wife's claim to the throne, Feb. 12, 1554. See Grey, Northumberland.

Dudley and Ward, Viscount, title of, created 1763. (name Ward.)

Dudley castle, Staffordshire, built about 700; priory founded for Cluniac monks, 1161.

Duelling and knight-errantry took their rise from judicial combats; forbidden in France, in civil matters, 1305; appointed in France, in order to have the judgment of God in particular cases, as whether one gentleman had been familiar with the other's wife, 1454; punished in France, 1663; with small swords, introduced into England, 1588; checked in the army, 1792. See Chivalry, Combats.

Duke, Title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III. March 17, 1336; quite extinct, 1572.

Dulwich college, founded by Alleyn the player, 1619.

Dumfries, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (Macdoul.)

Dumferline abbey, Scotland, completed by Alexander I. burnt by Edward I. 1303.

Dunbar

- Dunbar built 1187 before Christ.
- Dunblain, Scots viscount, title of, created 1673. (name Osborne.)
- Dunbrody abbey, Ireland, founded 1182.
- Dundonald, Scots earldom of, created 1669. (name Cochran.)
- Dune of Donnadilla, a town so called from an imaginary prince, who reigned 260 before Christ. The greatest antiquity in Scotland.
- Dungannon, Irish viscount, title of, created 1766. (name Trevor.)
- Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658; sold to the French for 219,000*l.* October 17, 1661; delivered up to England, to be demolished, July 7, 1712; the bastion, &c. destroyed under the inspection of English engineers, 1763 and 1764.
- Dunmore, Scots earldom of, created 1686. (name Murray.)
- Dunmow priory, Essex, built 1110; establishment of the Flitch of Bacon took place under Henry III.
- Dunnington castle, Berks, built before Edward II.
- Dunoon castle, Scotland, possessed by the English, 1334.
- Dunstable priory, (Augustines) founded 1132.
- Dunstaffnage castle, Scotland, fabled to have been founded by Ewin a Pictish monarch, coeval with Julius Cæsar. It was certainly the first seat of the Pictish and Scottish princes.
- Dunstanborough castle, Northumberland, the seat of one of Henry the II'd's sons; priory founded, 1280.
- Durham bishopric first founded, 635; removed from Lindisfarne to Durham 1000; castle built 1069; monastery built, 1073; first cathedral founded, and archdeaconry erected, 995; present cathedral began building, 1093; finished, 1242; deanry founded, 1541; made a county palatine, 1552; town incorporated, 1576; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to parliament, 1672.
- Dufus, a kind of libidinous dæmon among the Gauls. Hence the expression "The deuce take you."
- Dyeing is said to be the invention of the Tyrians, and purple was the first colour dyed. Till the time of Alexander, there were no colours in use but scarlet and

and purple. Introduced into England from the low countries, 1667.

Dynasty, of family reign of the shepherd kings; the 17th began, 1827; the 18th, 1724; the 19th, 1376, which lasted 194 years; the 21st Egyptian of the Tanites began, 1003; the 22d, of the Bubastites began, 874; 23d, 825; 24th, 781; 25th, Ethiopian, 737; 26th, of the Saïtes, 693, before Christ. See China.

Dyfert, Scots earldom of, created 1646. (name Talmash.)

E.

EARDLY, Irish barony of, created, 1789. (name Eardly.)

Earl, The dignity of, first given in England to Alfred, afterwards king of England; called by the sovereign, *Cousin*, so early as the reign of Henry IV. none having this title formerly, but those of the blood royal.

Earl Marshal, The first, 1383, in the person of Thomas lord Mowbray, created duke of Norfolk, in 1397; given to the Howards, 1483.

Earth, proved to be flatted towards the poles, 1737.

Earthen vessels, the art of making them invented by Epimetheus, 1715 before Christ; earthen ware invented in Italy, 1310.

Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned 12 cities, 17.

One in China, 114.

One at Antioch, 115.

One that swallowed up Nicomedia and several neighbouring cities, 120.

One that destroyed Cæsarea and Nicopolis, 128.

Several in Europe, Asia, and Africa, with three days darkness, 262.

One in Macedonia, that swallowed up 150 cities, in Asia, and Greece, 357.

Terrible one, with an inundation round the Mediterranean; 50,000 persons were drowned at Alexandria, July 1, 365.

One from the month of September to that of November, which swallowed up several cities in Europe,

Earthquakes.

One swallowed up several villages in the neighbourhood of Cybyra, 417.

One swallowed up several cities in Palestine, 419.

One at Constantinople, attended with fire, pestilence, and famine, that overthrew its walls and 17 towers, Sept. 17. 446.

One that almost destroyed the city of Antioch, Sept. 14, 458.

One at Constantinople, that lasted 40 days, and overturned several edifices, 480.

One at Antioch, that destroyed that and several other cities, 526.

Another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528.

One over the whole world, Sept. 6, 543.

One at Constantinople, 552.

One at Rome and Constantinople, that overthrew many houses, 557.

One that destroyed Antioch, 580.

One that destroyed many cities in Syria, 749.

One that shook France, Germany, and Italy, and threw down St. Paul's at Rome, April, 801.

One throughout all England, followed by a great scarcity of fruit and a late harvest, 1090.

One in Shropshire, 1110.

One in December, 1116.

One in September, 1120.

One, just as king Henry was about to embark for Normandy, when flames of fire burst out of certain rifts of the earth with great violence, Aug. 2, 1134.

One that swallowed up the city of Catania, and more than 15,000 souls, 1137.

One that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185.

A dreadful one, Feb. 14, 1428.

One in Somersetshire, 1249.

One at St. Alban's, 1250.

General one, that threw down St. Michael's on the Hill, without Glastonbury, 1274.

The greatest ever known in England, Nov. 14, 1328.

One at Lisbon, when a vast number of persons perished by the fall of buildings, 1344.

Earth-

Earthquakes.

Several churches thrown down by one, May 21, 1382.

A very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, Sept. 28, 1426.

One in Spain, that did a great deal of mischief in Andaloufia, April 5, 1504.

Another dreadful one at Lisbon, which continued eight days, overthrew several churches, and more than 1500 houses, under which 30,000 persons were buried; several of the neighbouring towns were swallowed up with their inhabitants, and the Tagus overflowed and destroyed half Portugal, Feb. 1531.

A whole province of the mountainous part of China, was in a moment absorbed into the earth, all the towns and the inhabitants buried, and an immense lake of water took its place, which remains now, 1556.

One in Naples and Sicily, that swallowed up several towns, and above 30,000 persons, March 27, 1638.

One in Chili, when several whole mountains of the Andes sunk into the earth, one after another, 1646.

One, 1661.

One at Oxford, 1665.

The city of Catania destroyed by one, and an irruption of *Ætna*, with the loss of 60,000 inhabitants, 1682.

In many parts of England, 1683.

One in Jamaica and Lima, 1687.

One in 1692.

One felt in England, France, and Germany; 60,000 perished by it in Sicily, out of 254,000 persons, and the chief town in Jamaica was destroyed, Sept. 1693, where the earth opened and swallowed up nine tenths of the houses and 2000 people.

Messina destroyed by one, 1694.

One at China, when near 400,000 persons were lost, 1699.

One at Rome, &c. and England, 1703, the city of *Aquila* in the kingdom of Naples was destroyed, and 7000 persons.

One at China, 1718.

One at Chili, that destroyed the kingdom, 1730.

Earthquakes.

One at China, that destroyed the provinces, July 29, 1731.

One at Naples, March 20, 1732, when 2000 persons were destroyed.

One in Ireland, that destroyed 100 houses and five churches, Aug. 1734.

One that destroyed Lima and Callao in Peru, Oct. 28, 1746; out of 3000 inhabitants at Lima, one single person only escaped.

Two in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750.

One that destroyed 4000 persons at Philippoli, in Romania, Feb. 1750.

One at Adrianople that destroyed 200 mosques, and a great part of the city, Aug. 1752.

One in the Morea, which swallowed up many villages, and several persons, July 15, 1754.

One at Constantinople and Cairo, &c. which destroyed two thirds of the buildings, and 40,000 inhabitants, Sept. 2, 1754.

One at Peru, that destroyed the city of Quito, April 24, 1755.

One at Lisbon, Dec. 26, 1764.

One that destroyed 2000 houses, &c. in the Island Metylene in the Archipelago, May 27, 1755.

One that destroyed Lisbon and 70,000 people, Nov. 1, 1755.

One in the Azores, July 18, 1757.

One that destroyed Tripoli, Dec. 5, 1759. See Balbeck.

A terrible one in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760.

One at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766.

One at Martinico, Aug. 1767, where 1600 persons lost their lives.

One at St. Domingo, 1770.

One at Altdorf, Switzerland, Sept. 10, 1774.

At Guatimala, one that buried the city and 8000 families, July 6, 1774.

One at Smyrna, when numbers lost their lives, July 3, 1778.

Earth.

Earthquakes.

One at Tauris, Persia, when near 15,000 houses were overthrown, and numbers perished, March, 1780.

One in Calabria, Italy, that destroyed near 4000 villages, upwards of 40,000 persons, and overthrew the city of Messina, in Sicily, Feb. 6, 1783.

One that overthrew Thessalonica, 1783.

At Borgo San Sepulchro, Italy, Sept. 30, 1789, when several churches were thrown down, and 1000 persons perished; the earth swallowed up 30 houses and many people in the neighbourhood.

At Oran, Africa, when the town was overthrown, Oct. 1790.

See Jamaica, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1179.

Easby abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1152.

East-India house erected, 1726. See Indies.

East Loo, Cornwall, incorporated, 1587.

East Retford, Nottinghamshire, chartered anew by James I.

Easter established about 68; controversy determined 667; the cycle or time of keeping Easter first calculated for 532 years, by Victorius, 463.

Easter Island, South Sea, discovered, 1722.

Easterlings in history, where the Danes and Normans, so called, when they invaded Ireland, 795 and 798.

Eastland company, who trade to Norway, &c. erected, 1585.

Epchester, was formerly a Roman station.

Ebion, the head of the Ebonites, appeared 79. He denied the divinity of Christ, and the virginity of his mother.

Ecclesiastics, among the primitive Christians, subsisted wholly on alms.

Eclipse, the custom of the Chinese and Tartars, beating of drums and making other noise during an eclipse, arose from an idea that it was occasioned by magic, they thus strove to drown the voices of the magicians, that their charms might not reach. The Greeks did the same. The first of the moon upon record, 40 min. after 8 in the evening, March 19, 720 before Christ. The first observer of their revolutions was Calippus of Athens, who flourished 336 before Christ.

Edda, The, was the religious code of Icelandic Runie mythology, compiled by Sigfussón of Iceland, about 1080.

Edels, New-Holland, Land of, discovered by the Dutch, 1619.

Edgar Atheling, son of Edward, the only son of Edmund II. nephew to Edward the Confessor, and after him, only heir to the crown of England, but deprived of it by the usurper Harold II. On the death of Harold, he resigned the crown to William I. He married a princess of Scotland, and died after 1120, aged 70. From this Edgar is lineally descended George III. See George III. William I. Henry I.

Edgar, brother and successor of Edwy, began his reign, 959; obliged by Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, not to wear his crown for seven years, for carrying off Editha, a nun, and ravishing her; stabbed Athelwold, and married his wife, Elfrida; destroyed the wolves, with which the country was over-run, by demanding of the Welch a yearly tribute of Wolves heads, 971; obliged eight of his tributary princes in Wales to row him in a barge on the river, Dec. 973; crowned at Axminster, 973; he was a bigot to monkery, built 47 monasteries, and left two sons and a daughter; died 975, aged 32; buried at Glastonbury, and was succeeded by his son, Edward the martyr.

Edinburgh castle, supposed to be built by Edwin king of Northumberland, in the 9th century; city taken by the English, 1296; city built, 1544; university founded, 1580.

Edmund I. brother and successor of Athelstan, began to reign, 941, aged 18; killed by a ruffian, whom he struck at an entertainment, 948; buried at Glastonbury, and succeeded by his brother Edred, his own children being too young.

Edmund II. styled Ironside, on account of his strength, son of Ethelred II. married the widow of Sigefert, a Danish nobleman, who was put to death in 1015; succeeded his father on the throne, 1016, aged 27, but was opposed by Canute, who was crowned by the other party. After many battles, it was agreed to divide the kingdom between them; but Edmund was soon

soon after murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, 1017, and Canute, king of Denmark, succeeded, Edmund's sons being then abroad. See Edgar Atheling, Ethelred II.

Edred succeeded his brother, Edmund I. on the throne, 948; died of a Quinsy, 955; buried at Winton, and was succeeded by his nephew, Edwy, son to Edmund I.

Edward the Elder, second son of Alfred, succeeded his father on the throne, 900; he encouraged learning, founded the university of Cambridge, and enlarged his dominions in Wales and Scotland by conquest; died at Faringdon, 925; buried in Winton, and was succeeded by his natural son Athelstan. He left 15 children, sons and daughters; one daughter married Charles king of France; another Otto, emperor of Germany; another Louis, king of Provence, another Gormon III. king of Denmark.

Edward the martyr, eldest son of Edgar, by a first marriage, succeeded to his father's crown, 975, aged 15; stabbed by order of his step-mother, Elfrida, who opposed his succession in favour of her own son Ethelred, 979; buried at Shaftesbury, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Ethelred II. Elfrida's son.

Edward the confessor, youngest and seventh son of Ethelred II. by his second wife Emma, succeeded his half-brother Hardicanute on the throne, 1041; married Editha, daughter of earl Godwin, 1043; supported Malcolm, heir to the crown of Scotland, against Macbeth the usurper, 1054, (see Macbeth). He caused the Saxon laws to be revised and amended, and introduced the French language and customs into England; verbally nominated William I. to be his successor; died January 5, 1066, aged 65; buried in Westminster-abbey, and succeeded by Harold II. son of Godwin. See Edgar Atheling, King's-evil.

Edward I. eldest son of Henry III. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1255; taken prisoner by the rebel army, 1264; released on ignominious terms, 1265; obtained a complete victory over the barons at Evesham, August 4, following; wounded in the holy land by an assassin, 1271; succeeded to his
F 4 father's

father's crown, November 16, 1272; landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, August 19, following; went and did homage to the king of France, for the duchy of Guienne, and relinquished his right to Normandy, 1279; subdued Wales, 1283; went to France, summer, 1286; returned, August, 1289; buried his queen, 1291; subdued Scotland, and sent king Baliol to the Tower 1296; married Margaret, sister to the king of France, Sept. 12, 1299; died of a flux at Burgh in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his fourth son Edward II.

Edward II. fourth son of Edward I. born at Caernarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the first prince of Wales; succeeded his father, July 7, 1307; went to France, and married Isabella, the king's daughter, 1308; by mal-administration he brought on a civil war owing to his favourites the Spencers (see Spencers); obliged by the barons to vest the government of the kingdom in 12 persons, March 16, 1308; went to Fulloign on a pilgrimage, December 13, 1313; resigned the dominion of Guienne to his son, then aged 13, 1325; dethroned by his queen, January 13, 1327; and was succeeded by his son, Edward III. murdered at Berkeley castle, at the instance of Mortimer, the queen's paramour, by running a red hot poker up his fundament, Sept. 21, following, and buried in St. Peter's, Gloucester.

Edward III. eldest son of Edward II. born at Windsor, November 12, 1312; succeeded his father, January 15, 1327; crowned Feb. 1, following; being a minor, the queen dowager and Mortimer governed 'till 1330; and by their intrigues the earl of Kent was falsely accused and condemned (see Kent); but the king afterwards confined his mother, and put Mortimer to death (see Mortimer); he next reduced Scotland and took the king prisoner; married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, January 24, 1328; did homage for Guienne to the king of France at Amiens, 1337; took the title of king of France; was acknowledged so by the Flemings, and the old French historians allow his title to be good; quartered the arms of France, *Heurs*

de Lys, and added the motto, *I serve*, (see Motto) ; challenged the French king to single combat, 1340 ; chosen emperor of Germany, which he refused, August 1348 ; fought in single combat with a Frenchman at Calais, and conquered, January 1, 1349 ; instituted the order of the Garter, the same year ; defeated the French at Poitiers, and took the king and his son prisoners, 1356 ; buried his mother, Isabella, 1358 ; imprisoned the king of France in Hereford castle, 1359 (see Edward the black prince) ; Edward embarked with 100,000 men for Calais, Oct. 28, following ; raised the siege of Paris, April 1360, when a storm near Chartres destroyed 1000 men and 6000 horses ; the kings of France, England, and Cyprus, entertained by Sir Henry Picard, lord mayor of London, at his own house, Jan. 4, 1365 ; Edward died of a cingle at Richmond, June 21, 1377 ; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to Edward the black prince.

Edward the black prince (so called from his black hair, not his armour,) eldest son of Edward III. born June 15, 1330 ; married his cousin, Joanna, countess dowager of Holland, daughter of the earl of Kent who was beheaded, 1361 ; made prince of Aquitaine, 1362 ; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, 1356, who was ransomed for 3,000,000 of crowns ; but as his son, one of his hostages, would not continue in England, the king returned a prisoner, and died in London ; made an excursion into Castile, 1367 ; died 1376.

Edward IV. a descendant by the mother's side, of Lionel, duke of Clarence, Edward III's second son, and fifth cousin of Henry VI. who was descended from the duke of Lancaster, Edward III's third son, born Sept. 1442 ; elected king when Henry VI. was deposed, Mar. 5, 1461 ; crowned June 29 following ; privately married lady Elizabeth Gray, widow of Sir John Gray, of Grafton, Bucks, 1464 ; the valour of this prince was, unfortunately for the times, turned against his own subjects ; he was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, March, 1470, but escaped soon after ; fled beyond sea, but landed soon after at Holderness ; expelled the king-

dom, 1470, and Henry VI. restored to his crown, after six years imprisonment; Edward returned, as duke of York, March 25, 1471; beat the earl of Warwick at Barnet (see Battle of Barnet); was restored, and king Henry VI. sent to the Tower; died April 9, 1483, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his son, Edward V. This king understood and loved trade so well, that he carried it on to his own private use; he used also to preside in the court of king's Bench, and has done so three days together. See Edward, son of Henry VI. Battle of Tewksbury; York, Cecile, dutchess of; York, Richard, duke of.

Edward son of Henry VI. murdered by Clarence and Gloucester, in presence of Edward IV. May 21, 1471, aged 18. See Battle of Tewksbury, Richard III.

Edward V. son of Edward IV. born 1470; succeeded his father, April 9, 1483, Richard, duke of Gloucester, protector; conveyed to the Tower, May 1483; deposed, June 20, following, and with his brother, the duke of York, smothered (as is supposed) in the Tower soon after, by order of his uncle, Richard III. who succeeded him. See Inundation.

Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, his third queen, born Oct. 12, 1537; succeeded his father, January 28, 1547, his uncle the duke of Somerset, protector; crowned, Sunday, Feb. 20, following; settled the crown on lady Jane Grey, May 1553; died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, following, and was succeeded by his sister, Mary. See Somerset; Grey, Lady Jane.

Edwin, king of Northumberland, the first Christian king, succeeded Redwald as eighth monarch of Britain, 624; killed in battle, 633, aged 46; buried at Whitby, Yorkshire, and was succeeded by Oswald, his nephew, king of Northumberland.

Edwy, son to Edmund I. succeeded his uncle, Edred, 955, aged 17; resigned part of his kingdom, Northumberland and Mercia, to his brother, Edgar; died of grief, 959; buried at Winton, and was succeeded by Edgar.

Edystone light-house, built in 1696; blown down, 1703;

- 1703; rebuilt, 1705; burnt, 1759; rebuilt, 1760; burnt again, 1770; rebuilt, 1774.
- Effingham, Earldom of, created 1731. (name Howard.)
- Egbert, son of Woden, the father of the English Monarchy, began his reign as king of Wessex, 800; conquered Mercia, 819; and every other of the seven kingdoms, and became sovereign of all England, south of the Humber, and called it England 827; drove the Danes out of Britain, 836; died 883, and was succeeded by his son, Ethelwolf.
- Egean Sea, The, is the Archipelago.
- Egfrid, succeeded his father Offa, as 17th king of Britain, 798; died the same year, after reigning six months; buried at St. Alban's, and was succeeded by Kenulf, 13th king of Mercia.
- Eglington, Scots earldom of, created 1503. (name Montgomery.)
- Eglington, Lord, attempting to take away a man's gun for poaching in his manor, was shot by him, and killed, 1769.
- Egmont, Irish earld. of, created 1733. (name Perceval.)
- Egmont and Hoorn, Counts, beheaded at Brussels, 1568, which so enraged the Netherlanders, that nothing could appease them, till they had shaken off the Spanish yoke.
- Egremont castle, Cumberland, built, 1070.
- Egremont, Earldom of, created 1749. (name Wyndham.)
- Egypt, The kingdom of, is supposed to have began under Misraim, the son of Ham, the second son of Noah, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1663 years. Subdued by Nebuchadnezzar, 570; by Cambyfes 525 In times of heathenism their kings were all priests. The princes of the line of the Pharaohs governed it till it became tributary to Persia, 525, and annexed to that kingdom, 359 before Christ; became a province of the Roman empire, 31; Omar Caliph, of the Saracens subdued it, 641; and his posterity secured the conquest, till Saladin in 1174, established the Empire in Africa. From this time the sovereigns were styled sultans; subdued by the Mamelukes, about 1258; conquered

- by the Turks, 1517. See Sesostris, vol. II. Mamelukes.
- Eldon, Norfolk, burnt (50 houses), June 4, 1752.
- Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis king of France, married Henry II. 1152; died 1204.
- Eleanor, queen of Edward I. died on her journey to Scotland, at Herby, Lincolnshire, 1290, and was buried at Westminster. Wherever the corpse stopped, in its way to London, crosses were erected to her memory: there is one still at Northampton; and there was one at Charing-cross.
- Eleanor, queen of Henry III. died in a monastery at Ambresbury, about 1292.
- Elections. See Bribery.
- Electricity, little known till Dr. Gilbert of Colchester's discoveries, 1606; from two globes of the brimstone, discovered by Ottoguericke, 1647; electric shock discovered at Leyden by Cuneus, 1746; that it would fire spirits first known, 1756.
- Elegiac verse, supposed to be invented by Callinus of Ephesus, who flourished about 776 before Christ; but this is not rightly known.
- Eleusinian mysteries, in honour of Ceres, first introduced at Athens, by Eumolpus, 1356 before Christ; extinguished soon after, 364.
- Elgin Cathedral, Scotland, founded 1224.
- Elgin, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Bruce.)
- Elibank, Scots barony of, created 1643. (name Murray.)
- Eliot, of Port-Eliot, Barony of, erected 1784. (name Eliot.)
- Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII. died in child-bed, 1503.
- Elizabeth daughter of Henry VIII. by his second queen, Ann Bulleyn, born, September 7, 1533, and created princess of Wales soon after; declared illegitimate, 1536; restored by parliament to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside on lady Jane Grey, 1553; imprisoned in the Tower, by queen Mary, 1554; ditto at Woodstock, 1554; released at the intercession of king Philip, April 9, 1555; succeeded her half-sister, Mary, on the throne, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, January 15, 1559; succoured the Protestants in France, 1568; invited them to England, which

which gave birth to sundry manufactures, 1569; excommunicated by the pope for her zeal in the protestant cause, which caused a rising of the papists, who were soon suppressed; agreed to marry the duke of Anjou, brother to Charles IX. of France, but receded, 1581; a conspiracy formed to assassinate her, by one Ballard, &c. which failed, 1586; died melancholy at Richmond, March 24, 1603; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her third cousin, James VI. See Mary queen of Scots, Conspiracies.

Elizabeth, sister to George III. born 1740, died 1759.

Ell, the ancient, (from *ulna* or arm) which is the modern yard, established by Henry I. from the length of his own arm.

Ella, a Saxon general, invited by Hengist, and his successor in the monarchy, came over from Germany, landed at Whitering in Essex, established the kingdom of South Saxony, 477; and was thus first king of Suffex; became second king of Britain on the death of Hengist, 480; died, 514, and was succeeded in the monarchy by Cerdic.

Elphinston, Scots barony of, created 1509. (name Elphinston.)

Elfsineur, in Denmark, built two years after Christ.

Eltham palace built, 1290.

Ely cathedral built, 506; monastery destroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt, 1109; bishopric taken out of Lincoln, and founded, 1008; archdeaconry erected about 1125; deanery erected, 1541.

Elysian fields, The fable of, arose from the Pagans of Capua, who holding burial necessary to salvation, afforded every person of moderate rank a mausoleum at his death, those who died at Misenum were ferried over to the place of tombs; there Homer brought his Ulysses. This place is now to be seen near Naples.

Emmanuel college, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, 1584. (14 fellows.)

Embsden East India Company established, 1750.

Ember weeks, or circular fasts, established by Pope Urban I. about 222.

Embroidery, The invention of, attributed to the Phrygians. See Phrygians.

Emma

Emma died in prison, 1052. See Ethelred II. Canute. Empsom. See Dudley.

Enameling taught in England by a Greek in Edward Ist's reign; king John gave an enamelled cup to the corporation of Lynn in Norfolk, which is still preserved there; painting in enamel is derived from the ancient mode of painting in potter's ware in the reign of Porfenna, king of Etruria, 506 before Christ.

Engagement. See Sea-fight.

England, originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls or Celtæ; the western part, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Belgæ; the northern, by the Brigantes; South Wales by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Iceni. See British.

Invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 before Christ; subdued by Claudius, 44, and completely so by Agricola, in 85.

The Romans kept possession till 410.

Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448. See Scots.

Conquered by the Saxons, 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and who divided it into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy. See Heptarchy, Magistrates, Britons.

Erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 827.

Conquered by the Danes, 877; recovered by Alfred, 880.

Divided into counties and hundreds, 886.

Invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921.

Invaded by the Welch, 983: by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1004; again by Sweyn, and almost subdued by him, 1013.

Invaded and defeated by the Irish, 1069; Irish landed and were defeated, 1070.

Invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again, 1091; again, 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick.

Put under an interdict by pope Alexander III. 1169.

Invaded by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1101; by David of Scotland, 1136; again by the Welch, with success, 1136; by the Scots 1183.

Put

Put under an interdict by the Pope, for John's opposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1306; interdict taken off, on John's submission, 1214.

All in arms, 1215.

Underwent a reformation in government, 1258.

Invaded by the French, 1416.

Invaded by Henry, duke of Richmond, August 7, 1485.

Put under an interdict, on Henry VIII.'s shaking off the Pope's supremacy, 1535.

See Egbert, Britain, Danes, Rebellion, War, Angles.

English monarchy, began in 449. See Hengist, Egbert.

Engraving of Gems, is supposed to be of high antiquity; a cornelian engraved was found in the ruins of Herculaneum; supposed to have been cut in the time of the Trojan war; the invention is still more ancient, it was common in Egypt before the departure of the Israelites, some of whom were lapidaries and engravers of stones, as appears from Exodus. On copper, invented by Maso, of Florence, 1460, though not brought to perfection till about 1490; the first book with copper-plates was published, 1540; rolling presses invented about 1545; engraving with the hammer invented, 1592; in mezzotinto by Siegen, and perfected by Prince Rupert, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Barabbè, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris, by Bonnet 1769. See Drillbore.

Enniskillin, Irish earldom, title of, created 1789. (Cole.)

Enoch, the father of Methuselah, translated to heaven, 987 of the world, aged 365; *i. e.* 3017 before Christ.

Enos. See Ceremonies.

Entailing estates introduced by statute, 1307.

Entertainment, places of, in and about London, first licensed, 1752.

Ephesus. See Diana.

Eppois established at Lacedemon, 760 before Christ.

Epicureans arrived about 310 before Christ.

Epiphany, Feast of, introduced, 813.

Epirus, Kingdom of, first known in history by the great warlike achievements of Pyrrhus, about 950 before Christ; a second Pyrrhus was renowned for his wars against the Romans, 280 before Christ. (See Pyrrhus.)

Epirus

Epirus became a republic, 240, but was subdued by the Romans 167 before Christ. It was finally conquered by Mahomet II. 1466, and is now part of the Ottoman empire.

Episcopacy introduced before 100; Presbyterian church government established in Scotland, by act of parliament 1592; Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1606; *ditto* in England, 1648; restored in England, 1660; *ditto* in Scotland, 1661; which continued till the revolution. Scotland during the episcopacy, had two archbishoprics, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow; and 12 bishoprics, Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Brechin, Dumblain, Ross, Caithness, Orkney, Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles.

Epoch, The first, began with the creation, 4004; the 2d with the deluge, 2348; the 3d, with the call of Abraham, 1921; the 4th with the deliverance of the Jews, 1596; the 5th with the foundation of Solomon's temple, 1012; the 6th with the end of the Jewish captivity, 536 before Christ. See age of the World, Era, Time.

Epsom mineral spring, the first of the purging kind in England, discovered, about 1630.

Equinox, Autumnal, observed by Ptolemy, Sept. 25, P. M. 2 h. 132.

Era, or fixed period, from whence certain people or nations counted their years; that of Nabonassar, 747; Syracusan, 343; Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of contracts, or Seleucidæ 312; Astronomical of Dionysius, June 26, 283. Spanish, 38 before Christ; Christian, 4; of Dioclesian, or Era of martyrs, 284; of Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, 622; Persian, or of Yezdegird, 632; era of Christ began to be introduced into history, 784. See Age, Hegira, Jesus, Time, Seleucidæ, Seleucus, Epoch, Heraclidæ.

Ercombent, youngest son of Eadbald, by Emma, began his reign in Kent, 640; died 665.

Erdbury priory, Warwickshire, built in Henry II. reign. (Augustines.)

Eremites. See Augustines.

Erne,

Erne, Irish earldom, created 1789. (name Creighton.)

Errol, Scots earldom of, created 1452. (name Hay.)

Ether Place, Surrey, built, 1414.

Esldale chappel, Penance at, performed on ascension eve annually, in commemoration of the murder of a monk, 1150. Here was an order of Grandmontine monks. See Grandmontine.

Esquire, or gentleman, The addition of, to a man's name was rare before 1413; one Kingston was made a gentleman by Richard II.

Essek, Hungary, abandoned by the Turks, 1687.

Essex, Archdeaconry of, erected before 1142.

Essex, Devereux, Earl of, struck by Queen Elizabeth for his insolent behaviour in council, 1598; sent to Ireland, 1599, to subdue O'Neal's rebellion, but returning without the queen's leave, he was confined and degraded, 1600; and beheaded for stirring up the people to arms, Feb. 25, 1601.

Essex, Thomas Cromwell, created earl of, 1540; condemned for high treason, without a trial, and beheaded July 28, the same year.

Essex, Earldom of, created 1661. (name Capel.)

Essex, Earl of, and lord Russel, committed to the Tower, for engaging in Monmouth's conspiracy, where the lord Essex cut his own throat, June 21, 1683. See Russel.

Estates; act passed for entailing them, 1307. See Tail.

Etching invented by Carpi, an Italian, 1496; with aquafortis found out, 1535.

Ethelbald I. king of Mercia, succeeded Ceolred as 15th king of Britain, 716; killed by his subjects near Tamworth, and buried at Repton, Derbyshire, 757; and was succeeded by his nephew, Offa.

Ethelbald II. son and successor of Ethelwolf, married his mother-in-law, the princess of France; began to reign, in Wessex, 857; reigned two years and a half and died, 860; buried at Sarum, and was succeeded by his brother, Ethelbert II. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert II. succeeded his father Ethelwolf in Kent, 857, and his brother, in Wessex, 860; died, 866, and was succeeded, in the whole kingdom, by his brother Ethelred. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert, fifth king of Kent, succeeded Ceaulin as sixth king

king of Britain, 592; married Berta, daughter of Chilperic, king of France, 594, by whom he was prevailed on to turn Christian, and permit St. Augustine to settle at Canterbury; he had a second wife who married his son after his death; died 616, and was succeeded by Redwald, king of the East Angles.

Ethelred succeeded his brother, Wulfer, as 12th king of Britain, 674; his queen, Olfid, murdered by some Mercian nobles, 697; resigned his crown, 704; turned monk, and died abbot of Bradney, 716; and was succeeded by his nephew Kenred.

Ethelred I. succeeded his brothers, Ethelbald, and Ethelbert, 866; died of a wound received in battle against the Danes, 872; left two sons and a daughter, and was succeeded by his brother Alfred.

Ethelred II. succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, and was anointed king by Dunstan, at Kingston upon Thames, aged 12, 979; married Emma, sister to Richard II. duke of Normandy, 1001; (hence the connection with the Norman family, that afterwards seated William the Conqueror on this throne:) fled from Suenon, king of Denmark, (who invaded England,) into Normandy, 1013, when Suenon was proclaimed King; and soon after dying, his son Canute was proclaimed, March, 1014; but was soon after obliged to fly to Denmark; on this Ethelred, being invited back returned; Canute also returned, and obliged him to retire to the north, 1015; died April 23, 1016; was buried in St. Paul's, and succeeded by his son Edmond Ironside.

Ethelwolf, bishop of Winton, succeeded his father, Egbert, as King, 838; died 857, and left his kingdom divided between his two eldest sons, Ethelbald, and Ethelbert II. This prince established the annual tribute to the pope, called Peter-pence, for the support of the English college at Rome.

Eton-college, founded by Henry VI. 1441; rebuilt, 1569.

Etruria, the county of, now Tuscany. See Tuscany.

Etruscans. See Tuscany.

Euboea, The ancient, now the Isle Negropont, in the Archipelago.

Euchites,

Euchites, a sect, that appeared about the end of the 4th Century, and prayed without ceasing: though their doctrine subsisted in the east before Christ. They taught that men had two souls, one good, one bad, &c.

Eudoxians, a sect of heretics in the fourth century, so called from their leader Eudoxus, patriarch of Antioch. They adhered to the errors of the Arians, and maintained that the Son was created out of nothing, and had a will distinct from the Father, &c.

Eunuchs are mentioned, Deut. xxiii. 1. and are of high antiquity both in Asia and Egypt. The first was made by order of Semiramis. See Semiramis.

Eustatia, St. Island of, taken from the Dutch, Feb. 1781; retaken by the French from the English Nov. 27, following.

Eutychians, heretics arose 447, under Eutyches of Constantinople. They denied that Christ's body was truly human.

Even and odd, The game of, was the *Par Impar* of the Romans, and in high estimation,

Evesham-abbey (Benedictine's) Worcestershire, built, 701; abbots Tower built, about 1520; town chartered by James I.

Ewelme palace, Oxfordshire, built, 1424.

Excellency, Title of, first given to ambassadors by the Pope, 1593.

Exchanged, Bills of. See Bills.

Exchange, Royal, first finished at the expence of Sir Thomas Gresham, 1569; called Royal, by queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571; rebuilt and opened Sept. 28, 1669.

Exchequer Chamber, Court of, erected by Edward III. 1359; improved by Elizabeth, 1584.

Exchequer, Court of, instituted on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer in Normandy, 1074; Exchequer stopped payment from Jan. 2, 1673, to May following; Exchequer bills first established to supply the want of cash, during a recoinage, 1696. See Courts of Justice.

Excise scheme defeated, April 11, 1733; Excise-office formed, 1643; the revenue in 1746 was 3,847,000l.

Executions, Public, in London, first removed from Tyburn

- burn to Newgate, Dec. 1783; till then Tyburn had been the place of execution for upwards of 650 years.
- Exeter, duke of, degraded from his title and put to death for conspiring against Henry IV. 1400.
- Exeter, marquis of, lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded, for conspiring against Henry VIII. Dec. 21, 1538.
- Exeter, earldom of, created 1605. (name Cecil.)
- Exeter castle built, about 680; city taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed 1003; bishopric composed of those of Devonshire and Cornwall 1046; cathedral built, 1060; city rebelled, 1067, and was by William the Conqueror subdued; incorporated by John; precentorship created, about 1080; archdeaconry before 1083; treasurership, about 1133; deanry and chancellorship, 1225; cathedral began, 1150; finished, 1485.
- Exeter-college, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Exeter, 1316. (25 fellows)
- Expedition, Grand secret, designed to make a descent on the coast of France, but after it had failed, so much time was wasted in councils of war, that France got intelligence of it, and it returned without executing its purpose, Sept. 1757.
- Explanation, Irish act of, passed, 1665.
- Eye, Suffolk, incorporated by king John.
- Eynsham abbey (Benedictines), Oxfordshire, built, 1005.
- Eyre, Justices in, the office instituted by Henry II. 1184; the last instance of their holding a court in any of the forests, &c. is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II.
- Eyre of Eyrecourt, Irish barony, created 1768. (name Eyre.)
- Ezekiel, the 40 years of, (chap. iv. 6.) began 627; 390 years (chap. 4, 5.) completed 589 before Christ.

F.

FABII, 300 Romans of that name killed by the Veinties, 477 before Christ.

Fairfax

Fairfax of Emley, Irish viscount, title of, created 1628. (name Fairfax.)

Fairfax of Cameron, Scots barony, created 1627. (name Fairfax.)

Fairs and markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886. The first fairs took their rise from wakes, when the number of people then assembled, brought together a variety of traders annually on those days. They were anciently kept on Sundays, and in church-yards. From these holidays, they were called *feriæ*, or fairs. See Wakes.

Fairy-flag of Dun Vean, was a kind of Danish magical standard, supposed to ensure victory.

Falconry, the amusement of the great in the 11th century.

Falkland, Scots viscount, title of, created 1620. (name Cary.)

Falkland's Isles first discovered by Vespucci, 1502, again 1689; settled by the French, at the expence of Bougainville, Feb. 1764.

Falmouth, Viscount, title of, created 1720. (name Boscawen.)

Famine, the beginning of that which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; an extraordinary one at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 before Christ; so dreadful a one in Italy, that parents were reduced to the cruel necessity of eating their own children, 540; one in 976; another 1005; another 1087; another 1193; another 1251; another 1315; another 1318; in Scotland, 1310, 1338; another in England, 1335; another 1348; another, 1389; another 1438; in the Kingdom of Naples, Jan. 1764, was followed by a sickness till the plague carried off between 3 and 400,000 people; at Naples alone died 50,000. See Rem. Occur. *annis*, 1315, 1348, 1353.

Fans, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572; fans were in use in the time of Terence.

Farley-castle, Somersetshire, built before 1342.

Farnham, Irish earldom, created 1785. (name Maxwell.)

Farnham-castle, Surry, built by Henry, King Stephen's brother.

Fasts established, 138. Fasting has been practised by most nations, from the remotest antiquity.

Fauconberg, earldom of, created 1756. (name Bellafise.)

Faustus, or Faust John, one of the earliest printers, having first brought to France printed bibles about 1465, imitating manuscripts, and the French not conceiving how he could multiply copies, threatened to prosecute him for forcery. Hence "the Devil and Doctor Faustus." He died at Mentz.

Faux Guy, &c. executed for a plot, called gunpowder plot, intended to blow up Kings, Lords, and Commons, while sitting in the parliament-house, Jan. 31, 1606.

Fencing-schools in London prohibited, as introductory to duels, 1285.

Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded early in 1697, for conspiring against the life of William III.

Ferme-oruée, the first completed by Phil. Southcote, Esq. at Weybridge, about 1750.

Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at Carmarthen for his religion, 1555.

Ferrers, earldom of, created 1711. (name Shirley.)

Ferrers, earl of, hanged at Tyburn for shooting his servant, 1760. See Dacres, Stourton.

Feudal-system took its rise in Italy, and was thence transferred to France and Germany: hereditary fiefs were frequent in France, 814; it was an old Gothic system, as appears from Tacitus. Feudal law introduced, 1070; this was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money and a stated number of soldiers, thus adopting the maxim, that all lands are holden of the crown. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI. about 1470; restored and limited by Henry VII. 1495; abolished by statute 12 Car. II. 1662. a remnant of this law continued in the Highlands of Scotland so late as 1748. See Villenage.

Feverham, of some note, 811: abbey (Cluniacks) built, 1147; Davington nunnery founded, 1153; town first chartered by Henry III; *Maison Dieux*, founded by Henry III. school erected, 1582; Mr. Arden murdered, 1550; running at old wives Lees, established, 1628.

Fez,

Fez, Kingdom of, anciently Mauritania, conquered by the Saracens, 696. See Morocco.

Fife, Duncan, earl of, murdered by the Abernethies, 1288.

Fife, Irish earldom of, created 1759; (name Duff.)

Fig-tree. See Almond.

Figures, in arithmetic, introduced into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia, 991; till then letters were used; the letters numeral were unknown among the earliest people. They were introduced in the times of barbarism and ignorance.

Fines originated from the mercenary disposition of the courts, all punishments anciently, before the use of money, being corporal

Finland converted to christianity, 1150.

Finlater, Scots earldom of, created 1637. (name Ogilvie.)

Fire. See Prometheus.

Fire engines to draw water, invented 1663; those to extinguish fire invented by Heyden, a Dutchman, 1699.

Fire-ships first introduced in the English navy, 1588.

Fires, Great, in London, one that burnt down 13,200 houses &c. Sept. 2, 1666; it was supposed to be set on fire by the papists. The monument was erected in memory of it.

At Battle-bridge, Aug. At Rotherhithe, June 1, 12, 1749. 1765.

In St. Catherine's, 1673, In Southwark, 600 houses, 1681, and 1734. 1676.

In Cornhill, 1748, 1759, In the Temple, Jan. 26, and 1765. 1679.

In Gray's Inn, Feb. 7, In Thames-street, Jan. 24, 1680. 1715.

In Inner Temple, 1717. In Threadneedle-street, At Limehouse, Dec. May, 1772.

1716. At Wapping, 1682.

In Lincoln's Inn square Opera-house burnt, June 17, 1789.

Pantheon, Jan. 13, 1792.

Fire-works, the invention of, is attributed to the Florentines and people of Sienna.

First-fruits in early ages were offered by husbandmen, as grateful acknowledgements to the gods for plentiful crops. The tenths of many things are by a very ancient and universal prescription, claimed by the gods.

It

It was also customary for kings to receive a tenth portion of the property of their subjects, Gen. 14, 18, 20. First-fruits and tenths, a tax paid by the clergy, estimated by the rate made 1253, but enlarged, as at present, 1292; it was a papal usurpation, introduced in the reigns of John and Henry III. and added to the crown revenue, 1534; granted by the queen for the augmentation of small livings, Feb. 7, 1704; this is called Queen Ann's bounty. Office established 1503. See Tithes.

Fish first brought to London by land carriage, 1761.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, born 1458; beheaded, (for denying the king's supremacy) June 22, 1535.

Fishery, Herring, incorporated, Oct. 11, 1750.

Fitzgerald, George Robert, Esq. hanged with others at Castlebar, Ireland, for murder, June 12, 1716. See Kildare.

Fitzgibbon, Irish barony, erected 1789. (name Fitzgibbon.)

Fitzharris hanged 1681. See Plunket.

Fitzwilliam, Irish earldom of, created 1716. (name Fitzwilliam.)

Fitzwilliam, Viscount, title of, created 1629. (name Fitzwilliam.)

Fitzwilliam, barony of, created 1746. (name Fitzwilliam.)

Five-mile act passed, Oct. 31, 1665. This act obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached, since the act of oblivion, unless they were travelling, under the penalty of 50*l*.

Flag. The present fashion was begun, by the Saracens, on their seizing of Spain; before, they were square, and stretched on cross pieces of wood like church banners. See Salute.

Flagellants, who taught whipping necessary to salvation, arose 1260.

Flammoc, a Cornish lawyer, headed an insurrection, because they would not pay a tax; marched to London, was defeated in a battle at Blackheath, and executed, 1497. See Blackheath battle.

Flanders.

Flanders. See Low Countries.

Flava Cesaries, or the yellow locks of the Romans, was changed from dark brown hair, by washing it often with lye of wood-ashes; the women of the southern parts of Italy continue the custom now.

Fleet-market opened, Sept. 50, 1737.

Fleets, East and West India, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, August 9, 1780.

Fleurs de lys were anciently bundles of spears, designed to express the confederation of divers warlike people, who wished to free themselves from the yoke their neighbours were subject to; there were afterwards the Franks, the word *lys* or *ly* in Celtic, signifying *Franc*, a fee; so that the arms of France, are properly the arms of the Franks.

Flint-castle built, and the town chartered by Edward I. 1275.

Florence, the order of St. Stephen, instituted 1561.

Florida, East and West, ceded to Spain, Jan. 20, 1783.

Florida discovered, 1512; ceded to the British crown, 1763. See America, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1597.

Flowers, art of preserving them in sand, discovered by Boeler of Strasburg, 1633.

Flute, The, invented by Hyagnis of Phrygia, 1506 before Christ.

Fluxions, or differential method of, invented by Sir Isaac Newton, 1669; first published by Leibnitz, who is supposed to have invented them also, 1684.

Foley of Kidderminster, Barony of, created 1776. (name Foley.)

Fontevrault, Order of, (Nuns) instituted at Fontevrault, Picardy, by Arbrisset, where he built an abbey soon after 1110; brought into England and settled at Non-Eaton, before 1161. These had but three houses.

Fonts instituted, 167. See Baptism.

Food, Animal, permitted by God, 2357 before Christ.

Fools, Festival of, held in the cathedral at Paris, January 1, and continued for 240 years, when all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed by the ecclesiastics, during the celebration of the mass, 1198; it originated at Constantinople, in the Greek church, about 990.

- Football was a manly diversion of the Romans.
- Forbes, Scots barony, created before 1421. (Forbes.)
- Forbisher's Streights discovered, 1578.
- Ford abbey, Devonshire, built 1142.
- Forest, New, made 1081, by William I. for his diversion, who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, and depopulated the country 30 miles round. At this time the forest laws took place, which were imported from the continent.
- Forfeiture of estates for treason took place among the Saxons.
- Forgery made capital, 1734.
- Formosa, in China, The Island of, taken from the Dutch by the Chinese, and the Dutch expelled about 1661; the Dutch had taken it from the Portuguese; overflowed by the sea and almost destroyed, May 22, 1782.
- Fornication. See Adultery.
- Forreys-stone in Murray, Scotland, is supposed to have been erected in commemoration of the final expulsion of the Danes from that country, by Malcolm III. about 1060.
- Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the supremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.
- Fort St. David, India, bought by the East-India Company, 1686.
- Fortescue, of Castle Hill, Earldom of, created 1789. (name Fortescue.)
- Fortescue, of Credan, Irish barony, created 1746. (name Acland.)
- Fortification, the modern practice of, took place about 1500, though some authors trace it back almost to the beginning of the world; first treatise on, published by Albert Durer, 1527.
- Fortrose, Irish viscount, title of, created 1766. (name Mackenzie.)
- Fotheringay-castle, Northamptonshire, built 1408.
- Foundery, the art of casting statues in brass is very ancient; it was practised in all its perfection among the Greeks; with us it was but little known before the 17th century; casting of guns took place in 1338, and casting of bells before that of cannon. See Brass.

Fountain's

Fountain's abbey, (Cistercians) Yorkshire, founded, 1132.

Fowey, Cornwall, made a borough, 13 of Eliz.

Framingham-castle, Suffolk, erected in the time of the Saxons.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls; a colony of the Belgæ, from Germany, were permitted to settle in it, 200 before Christ.

Conquered by the Romans, 25 before Christ.

The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi divided it amongst them, from 400 to 486.

The Franks, from whom the French are derived, occupied part of Brabant, 130 years before the reign of Clovis.

This is the only state in Europe that can boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the Western empire.

Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian king, 481.

It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls.

First origin of fiefs in this country, 584.

The *Maires du Palais* introduced, 613.

Charles Martel governed with absolute power 721.

Kings of France first consecrated, 752.

Scots guards embodied 1270, they continued about the king till Henry II.

The Gabel or duty on salt, commenced 1286.

The assemblies called the States-General, first met 1302, and continued to 1614.

Floral games instituted 1324.

The English crown lost all its possessions in France, between 1341 and 1359.

King of, taken prisoner by the English, 1356. See Edward the black prince.

Two kings, two queens, two regents, two parliaments, and two universities of Paris, 1426.

The taillon tax established, 1549.

Francis I. taken prisoner by the Imperialists, and carried into Spain, August 1525, (see battle of Pavia); killed at a tilting match, 1559.

The duke of Guise and his party killed 60 protestants, and wounded 200 in a quarrel at Vassy, Mar. 1, 1562. This was the first blood spilt in the civil war. See Guise, vol. 2.

The protestant religion tolerated; a civil war ensued, 1576.

The French began to date from the birth of Christ, 1618; before, they reckoned from the creation.

Navarre united to France, 1620.

Queen mother visited England, 1638.

Frondeurs, a party name, took place in the minority of Louis XIV. 1648.

Gens d'armes established about 1665.

Law's banking scheme, something like the South Sea bubble in England, took place, 1716; destroyed 1720.

Revolution, tythes abolished, privileges surrendered, and national assembly restored, and title of Restorer of French liberty given to the King, July 14, 1789.

King fled and brought back June 1791; new constitution established, Sept. 1791.

Declared war against the emperor, April 1792.

Orders; the star, instituted by king John, 1352; St. Michael, by Louis XI. 1469; Holy Ghost by Henry III. 1579; Mount Carmel by Henry IV. 1607; St. Louis, by Louis XIV. 1693.

See Gaul, Bretagne, Most Christian King, Louis XV. Paris, Debts, Charlemagne, Franks, Sixteen, Croifiers, Money.

Franciscans, an order of Friars, founded by St. Francis an Italian, 1182. They came into England, as supposed, in 1224, and settled at Coventry, 1234. They had 55 houses at the dissolution.

Franking of letters first claimed, 1660; commenced, 1734. Before the year 1764, when the act passed to alter the mode of franking, the franked letters amounted annually to 170,700l. The privilege abridged, 1784.

Franks, The, arose from a confederacy of the inhabitants of the Lower Rhine and Weser, about 240; settled in Gaul, 277.

Freeholders under the feudal policy, were obliged to serve

serve the state, and this duty was considered so sacred, that they could not take holy orders, without leave of the sovereign. See Feuds.

Freeholds. See Villenage, Freeholders.

Freemasons. See Rosicrucians.

Free-masons, Society of, took its rise from a set of foreigners, who called themselves Free-masons, from none being acquainted with the secrets of their order, but such as they admitted free among them. Their principal secret was constructing of roofs, like that of King's College chapel, Cambridge, which they built. They are said to have introduced the art of building with stone in England, about 670; others say the institution is as early as the building of Solomon's temple; excommunicated by the pope, Sept. 23, 1738; their hall in London built, 1775.

Fresco-painting was known in China long before the Christian Æra.

Friendly Isles discovered by Tasman, 1643; visited by Captain Cook, 1773.

Frithestoke priory, Devon, built 1222.

Frost, so great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; Mediterranean so frozen, that carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; again, 1234; one of 15 weeks, 1407; the Baltic was frozen over, 1426; again 1459, so that people travelled on the ice from Denmark to Lubec, Wismar, Rostock, and Stralsund; great one in England, from Nov. 24, to Feb. 10, 1434; one at Christmas, 1683; again, 1709; again, 1739 for nine weeks.

Fryth, John, Rev. burnt for heresy in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.

Fulham bridge built, 1727.

Fulling, The art of, invented by Nicias, a governor in Greece, in the time of the Romans.

Fund. See Bank Stock.

Funds, a Florentine institution, 1344; first settled and adopted at the Revolution, 1689. See National Debt, Bank Stock.

Funeral Orations or Sermons were customary among the Romans, and in use among the Greeks. Solon is supposed to be the first author of one (See Solon); the custom

tom of a led horse at state funerals took place, 1268;
tax laid on Funerals, 1783.

Furness abbey, Lancashire, founded, 1127.

Furniture was very heavy, and could not be readily
moved, 1216.

G.

GAGE, Barony of, created 1790. (name Gage.)
Gaianites, a sect that sprung from the Eutychians,
took their name from Gaian, a bishop of Alexandria,
in the 6th century, though they were of older stand-
ing. They denied that Christ after the hypostatic
union, was subject to human infirmities.

Gainsborough, earldom of, created 1682. (Noel.)

Gallies first used with three rowers to each oar, 786 be-
fore Christ. They came from Corinth.

Gallipago Isles discovered by Capt. Cowley, 1684.

Galloway, Scots earldom of, created 1623. (name
Stewart.)

Galway college, Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551^{*}.

Galway, Irish viscount, title of, created 1727. (name
Monckon.)

Game, first act for preserving it passed, 1496; present
one, 1753. The game laws are peculiar to the nor-
thern part of Europe; they were never thought of by
the Greeks or Romans. They were first occasioned
by falconry, and therefore the heron is deemed game,
it being the noblest bird the falcon could fly at; our
present game-law is a bastard slip from the forest laws.
(See Forest.) In Charles I's time, no person shot fly-
ing; it was reckoned unfair: what is now called
poaching was the gentleman's recreation. Licences
for shooting established, 1784. See Bird-nests.

Gaming, Excessive, introduced into England by the
Saxons; the loser was often a slave to the winner, and
sold like other merchandize. The Turks never play
for money.

Gamut invented by Gui L'Aretin, 1025, and the six
notes, *ut, re, &c.* fixed by one Meurs, of Paris, from
the

the first syllables of the several lines of a Latin hymn to St. John, 1133.

Ut relevet miserum fatum, solitosque labores.

- ° The Germans have drank to the six notes of music, since their establishment, for the reason assigned in the above-mentioned Latin line. See Music.

Gardening, The æra of, in Q. Elizabeth's time; of modern English Gardening, about 1700. See *Perme-ornee*, Rem. Occur. Vol 2. anno. 1500.

Garnet, Tho. a Jesuit, hanged at Tyburn for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, June 25, 1608.

Garter, Order of, instituted, April 23, 1340; altered, 1552. Some say it owes its origin to Richard I. its splendor to Edward III. The duke of Richmond was the first knight that wore the ribband over his shoulder; the dutches of Portsmouth, his mother, having thus put it on, and introduced him to his father, Charles II. who was so pleased with the conceit, that he commanded the knights to wear it so in future, April, 1681; before, was worn round the neck, as old pictures shew: the number of knights increased, 1786.

Garter king at arms, created by Henry V.

Gascons established themselves in Gascony, about 593.

Gate, Custom of attending at the Prince's. See Port.

Gateshead-monastery, Dunham, founded before 653.

Gauging contrived, 1570; Anderson says about 1350.

Gaul, Ancient, comprehended all modern France, Alsace and Lorraine, Savoy, Switzerland, the four Electorates of the Rhine, Liege, Luxemburgh, Hainault, Flanders, and Brabant; successfully invaded by the Barbarians, 407.

Gaunt, John of, duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III. married the daughter of Peter the cruel, K. of Castile, and after his death took the title of king, 1371. His children by his third wife Catherine Swinford, before marriage, were made legitimate by act of parliament. From him by this last wife, descended Hen. VII. of England. See Hen. VII.

Gauntlets were not introduced 'till about the 13th Century.

- Gauze, a manufacture known to, and of great value among the Romans, 14.
- Gavelkind. See Tainistry.
- Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. put to death by the barons, July 1, 1312.
- Gazettes, so called from a small Italian piece of money, *Gazetta*, given to read them; introduced in Venice, 1600; in France, 1631; in Leipzig, 1715; in Amsterdam, 1732; at the Hague, 1735; at Cologne, 1756; courier of the Lower Rhine, 1764; the English Gazette first published at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665. See Newspapers.
- Gelding cattle not in use in Scotland, till after 1378.
- Generalissimo, a word invented in favour of John of Austria, brother and chief general to Philip II. of Spain, 1571.
- Genesis, The book of, contains a period of 2369 years, ending with the death of Joseph.
- Geneva, its republic founded, 1535; taken possession of by France and Sardinia, June 29, 1782.
- Genevieve, Congregation of, commenced, 1618.
- Genoa, formerly inhabited by the Ligurians; its republic founded, about 63 before Christ; the present one 950; the first duke of, chosen 1337; republic restored to its liberties by Doria, Sept. 12, 1528; an attempt to seize it by conspiracy, under Fiesco, which would have succeeded, had not Fiesco been accidentally killed, 1547; bank failed, 1750. See Doria.
- Gentleman. See Esquire.
- Geoffrey, third son of Henry II. killed in a tournament at Paris, 1183.
- Geoffrey, bishop of Norwich, put to death, 1210.
- Geography, The Chaldeans and Egyptians, were the first persons who paid any particular attention to it, 1510 before Christ; brought into Europe by the Moors, about 1220.
- Geometry invented by the Egyptians; Josephus attributes it to the Hebrews, and others to Mercury.
- George I. surnamed Guelph, second cousin of queen Anne. The succession settled on his mother, 1700; created duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706; ascended the throne, Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich,

wich, Sept. 18, following; quarrelled with the prince of Wales for his resenting the king's nomination of the duke of Newcastle's standing sponsor for the prince's son, Nov. 1718; reconciled to the prince, June 1720; buried his queen Nov. 1726; died at Osnaburg, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67; and was succeeded by his son George II. See Hanover, princess Sophia of.

George II. son of George I. by Sophia, daughter of the duke of Zell, succeeded to the crown, June 15, 1727; married his daughter Anne to the prince of Orange, March 14, 1734; quarrelled with the prince of Wales for concealing the princess's pregnancy from him, 1737; reconciled to him, 1742; gave his daughter Louisa in marriage to Fred. V. K. of Denmark, 1743; died suddenly, Oct. 25, 1760, at Kensington, aged 77; buried, Nov. 11, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson George III. See Caroline.

George III. son of Frederic, prince of Wales, born June 4, 1738; succeeded his grandfather, George II. October 26, 1760; made the judges independent, March 1761; married Charlotte, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburgh, Sept. 8, 1761; crowned, Sept. 22; following. His life attempted by Marg. Nicholson a mad woman, 1785; afflicted with insanity Oct. 25, 1788; prince of Wales appointed regent, Feb. 1789; went to St. Paul's cathedral, April 23, 1789. The present family being descended from James I's daughter, who was married to the king of Bohemia, and James I. being the direct lineal descendant of Malcolm, III. king of Scots, by Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, and Edgar Atheling being lineally descended from the immediate heir of Egbert, king of the West Saxons, though excluded from the throne by the usurper Harold II. it follows, that George III. is truly descended from the ancient Saxon kings. See Hanover, princess Sophia of, Henry I. Edgar Atheling, and the list of Scots kings, Vol. 2.

Georgia, Colony of, established by charter, 1732; settled 1733; expedition against St. Augustine, 1740.

Germaine. See Sackville.

Germany, from *Germann*, or warlike man, being anciently

ly divided into several independent states, made no figure in history till 25 before Christ, when the people withstood the power of the Romans, and expelled them in 290.

The greatest part conquered by the Huns from China, 432, but not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, 802. He was the first emperor, and added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were in him united.

It was called *Allemania*, from *Alleman i. e.* in German, 'Every Man,' denoting that all nations were welcome there.

Dukes being at this time made governors of those provinces they claimed a right to, hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany.

Lewis I. Charlemagne's son, was the first king that made this empire independent, 814.

It continued united to the crown of France, till 841.

Charles III. was the first that added the year of our Lord to the year of his reign, 879.

Conrad I. was the first elected emperor, 912.

The emperor assumed the title of king of the Romans, 1002.

To bring in their sons successors, the emperors, in their life-time, politically got them elected kings of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so elected, 1054.

The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths, by the princes and great men.

The emperor Philip murdered, 1208.

Nine electors first appointed to choose an emperor, 1258.

Lewis V. made the empire independent on the Holy See, Aug. 8, 1338.

Golden Bull, relating to the election of the emperors, established by Charles IV. of Germany, 1357. This reduced the number of electors to seven.

To get his son elected king of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector, 100,000 ducats, and was forced

to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376; the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in the possession of them.

Charles V. born, 1500; visited England, 1522; resigned his crown to his brother, 1556, and turned monk, 1558.

A reformation took place in the empire, and an eighth elector added, 1648.

The peace of Carlowitz, when the bounds of the German and Eastern empires were settled, 1698.

A ninth elector, that of Brunswick, created 1692. Emperor Joseph II. died Feb. 1790.

Orders of St. Antony, in Hainault, founded, 1382; of St. Hubert, in Juliers, 1473; of St. Michael, 1618.

See Maximilian, Pope, Hanover, Academies, Vienna, Henry IV. of Germany, Rem. Occur. *anno* 996.

Germans first mentioned in history, 214.

Gervis abbey, (Cistercians) Yorkshire, founded, 1145.

Ghent founded by Julius Cæsar.

Gibraltar first known by the name of Mons Calpe, and so called till 713; taken from the infidels 1310; besieged by the king of Grenada, 1316; again by the Moors, when the Spaniards were starved into a surrender, June 1332; the Spaniards besieged it again the same month, but without success; besieged again by the Spaniards for nine months, 1349, but without success; taken by the king of Grenada, 1410; surrendered to the emperor of Fez, 1411; besieged again by the Spaniards 1438; again, and taken 1462, since which the Christians have held it; taken by the English under Sir George Rooke, July 24, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 27, 1727; again May 1731; again July 1781, to 1783. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1704.

Gilbertines, an order of canons, instituted by St. Gilbert, at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, 1148. At the dissolution they had 25 houses.

Gilding with leaf gold, The art of, known to the Romans soon after the destruction of Carthage; gilding and silvering of metals, were also practised by them.

Gillingwood, Yorkshire, burnt down. Dec. 11, 1750.

Gimlet, invented by Dedalus. See Statuary.

Gin act passed, July 24, 1737; 17,000 gin shops suppressed in London, 1750.

Gipsies, or Egyptians, called in France *Bohemians*, in Italy *Zingani*, in Germany, *Zigeuner*, a peculiar race of people; made their appearance first in Germany, about 1517, having quitted Egypt when conquered by Selim I.; banished from France, 1560; from Spain, 1591, and all parts of Europe; the first statute that passed against them here, was in 1530.

Gladiators, The combats of, were first used at Rome at funerals only, 263 before Christ, where prisoners were obliged to assume that profession, and fight before the tombs of great men, in imitation of the barbarous custom of the Greeks, of sacrificing captives at the tombs of their heroes. It afterwards became a custom to purchase prisoners and slaves, have them instructed in the use of arms, and exhibit them in particular festivals. The first of this kind was in 213 before Christ; They frequently fought till one died; the custom abolished, 500.

Glandore, Irish earldom, created 1776. (Crosbie.)

Glasgow cathedral founded 1136; castle, great tower of, built, 1426; university founded, 1450; theatre burnt, May 6, 1780.

Glasgow, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (Boyle.)

Glass, we hear of as early as Aristophanes; it was first worked at Sidon in Syria; some panes of a glass, it is said, were found in a window at Pompeia; this was buried by an earthquake in 79; of course, window glass was in fashion then. The Romans had the art of melting and blowing glass, making bottles and drinking glasses. The Chinese were acquainted with the art of making glass from flints, so early as the beginning of the third century. Art of making, brought to England from France, 1664; cast plate, blown plate, art of, discovered by chance, 1174; first made here into bottles, &c. 1557; making of looking-glass plates first set on foot in France, 1605; first plate glass manufactory at Lambeth, introduced from Venice, by the duke of Buckingham, 1674; casting looking-glass plates,

plates, the invention of Thevart, a Frenchman, 1688; glass made from minium and flint by Zisher, at Wittenburg, 1758; glass tax established 1746; additional duty laid on, 1777. See Windows.

Glass, Painting on, the first notion of, is said to be given by a French painter at Marfeilles, when Julius II. was pope, 1503; but Albert Durer, who died 1528, and Lucas of Leyden, who died 1533, were the first that carried it to any height; however we have a record of glass-painting so early as the 20th. of Hen. III. and Dugdale asserts, that the first glass painted here was in John's reign.

Glasses, Musical, the art of producing sound from them, by rubbing the rims, has been long known to the Germans.

Glattonbury church, the first Christian church in Britain, built, as supposed, by Joseph of Arimathea, about 60; abbey (Benedictines) founded 300, Dugdale says about 597; rebuilt, 1120; town chartered 1705.

Gleaston castle, Lancashire, built 1340.

Glencairn, Scots earldom of, created 1488. (name Cunninghamame.)

Glocester, once a Roman colony, built by Arviragus, 47; abbey founded 700; burnt 1102; again, 1122; city incorporated by Henry III.; made a bishopric and city, 1541; last charter granted, 1672.

Glocester, Duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered at Calais between two featherbeds, Feb. 28, 1397.

Glocester, Humphrey, duke of, third son to Henry IV. and uncle to Henry VI. imprisoned and murdered by the queen's party, Feb. 28, 1447.

Glocester, Richard, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward, prince of Wales, 1471; put the duke of Clarence to death, Feb. 18, 1478; made protector of England, 1483; ordered his two nephews, Edward V. and his brother, to be murdered; and elected king, June 20, following. See Richard III.

Glocester, Duke of, son to queen Anne, died of a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11.

Gloria Patri added to the Psalms, by pope Damascus, about 366.

Gloves embroidered and perfumed, introduced here by Edward,

Edward, Earl of Oxford, in Elizabeth's reign; the custom in bargains of giving servants money for a pair of gloves, is derived from the ancient practice in eastern nations, of giving the stewards gloves as a fee on the transfer of land, or giving the purchaser a glove by way of investiture; hence also the ceremony of throwing a glove by way of challenge; a duty laid on them, 1785.

Glue, Isinglass, invented by Dedalus. See Statuary.

Gnostics, a philosophising sect of Christians, that ridiculed the history of Moses, &c. arose in the 2d century, flourished in the 3d, and were suppressed in the 4th or 5th. The Manichæans were a branch of this sect.

Gobelin manufactory for tapestry, &c. at Paris, established by Colbert, 1667, in the house where Gobelin the noted dyer resided.

Godstow nunnery (Benedictines), Oxfordshire, first consecrated, 1138.

Gods, Fabulous, of the ancients, were no other than deified heroes.

Godfathers and godmothers forbidden to marry, 721. See Baptism.

Godmanchester, Hants, chartered by James I.

Godolphin, of Helston, Barony of, created 1735. (name Godolphin.)

Godwin, Earl, invaded England, 1052, and murdered Alfred; choaked at table with the king, in protesting his innocence, 1053. See Corfned.

Gold first coined in England, 1257. See Sovereign, Money, Coin.

Golden Age, when all men were upon an equality, during the reign of Saturn, who was a king of the Aborigines. See Aborigines, Saturn.

Golden Angel, Order of, founded before 486; restored, 1191.

Gold-fish first brought into England about 1691, but not generally known till 1728.

Good-Hope, Cape of, discovered by the Portugeze, 1487; first doubled, by Vasca-di-Gama, 1497; *ditto*, by the English, 1591; taken by the Dutch from the Portugeze, and a colony established, 1653.

Goodier, Captain, hanged for the murder of his brother, Sir Dinely, Jan. 1741.

Goodwin-

Goodwin-lands, formed by the sea overflowing 4000 acres of earl Goodwin's, in Kent, 1100.

Gordian knot, The, a knot of the thongs in the waggon of Gordius, who was elected king of Phrygia, from driving a waggon, and which he afterwards deposited in the temple of Jupiter. Whoever loosed this knot, whose ends were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be emperor of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot till he found the ends, and thus in a military sense, interpreted the oracle, 330 before Christ.

Gordon, Scots duked. of, created 1684. (name Gordon.)

Goree island taken by the English, 1663; retaken by the Dutch, 1665; subdued by the French, 1677; taken by the English, 1758; restored to the French, 1763; taken by the English, but restored to France at the peace, 1783.

Gosford of Market-hill, Irish viscount, created 1785. (name Acheson.)

Gospel, persons ordered to stand, when read, by pope Anastasius, 599.

Gotham, History of the wise men of, was, in the reign of Henry VIII. accounted a book of wit, and alluded to certain sports and customs, by which the people of Gotham in Lincolnshire held their lands. The histories of Reynard the Fox, Tom Thumb, &c. were then in great estimation.

Goths, The, who inhabited all the country from the Baltic to the Euxine seas; first mentioned as invading the Romans, 250; waged war with them, 366, from which time may be derived the fall of the Roman empire.

The whole nation, a million in number, through fear of the Huns, removed with the leave of the emperor Valens, to the waste lands in Thrace, 376.

Rebelled against the Romans, 377, and were quelled; being afterwards attacked by Valens, the Roman army was cut to pieces, and the emperor killed. See Hadrianople, battle of.

The Gothic youths massacred, 378.

The Goths capitulated with, and submitted to the Romans, Oct. 3, 382.

Goths.

Goths.

Embraced Christianity, 400.

Pillaged Rome, and massacred the inhabitants, 410.

Took possession of Spain, 411, which they kept till 713, when they were driven out by the Saracens.

Slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.

See Huns, Milan, Roman empire.

Gown and Cassock, present one, not worn before the reign of Charles II.

Gowrie, Earl of, beheaded for conspiring against James II. of Scotland, 1584; the earl, his son, and Alexander Ruthven, his brother, conspired against the life of James VI. of Scotland, at Perth, and had nearly effected their design, but were slain in the attempt, Aug. 5, 1600.

Grace before and after meat, is a very ancient practice that obtained both in the heathen and christian worlds.

Grace Dieu nunnery, Leicester, built 1151.

Grafton, Dukedom of, created 1675. (name Fitzroy.)

Graham of Belford, Earldom of, created 1722. (name Graham.)

Graham, Sir David, beheaded for conspiring against James VI. of Scotland, Jan. 1593.

Grame's Dyke, a breach in the wall, between the Forth and Clyde, made by Grame, an ancestor of the Montrose family, 420.

Grammarians, first regular ones, flourished 276 before Christ.

Granada, Kingdom of, conquered by the Moors, 715; the last Moorish prince was Abouabdoulah, who was conquered by the Castilians, 1492.

Granard, Irish earldom of, created 1684. (name Forbes.)

Grand Cairo built by the Saracens.

Grandier burnt at Loudon, France, for witchcraft, 1634.

Grandison, Irish earldom of, created, 1767. (name Mason.)

Grandmontines, Order of, instituted at Limosin, by a gentleman of Auvergne, about 1076; brought into England under Henry I. They had but three houses.

Grange, The laird of, governor of Edinburgh, hanged with others, 1573.

Grantham, Barony of, created 1861. (name Robinson.)

Grantley,

- Grantley, of Markenfield, Barony of, created 1782.
(name Norton.)
- Granville, Earldom of, created 1714. (name Carteret.)
- Grapes. See Cherries, Vines.
- Gravefend chartered by Queen Elizabeth; burnt 1727.
- Gravity, The laws of, discovered by Galileo.
- Gray, Scots barony, created 1347. (name Gray.)
- Gray's-Inn London, built, 1687. See Inns of Court.
- Grecian monarchy, commenced by Alexander the Great's victory over Darius, the last Persian monarch, 329 before Christ; empire began under Nicephorus, emperor of the East, 811; ended, 1453. See Turks.
- Greece, The sacred war of, begun, 356 before Christ.
- Greek church separated from the Latin, 1050.
- Greek marks of accent first used by Aristophanes Byzantius, about 200 before Christ; study of Greek introduced into France, 1473; into England by William Groceyn, 1491.
- Greeks, The, descended from Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and originally from Javan, son of Japhet, and grandson of Noah; the famous retreat of 10,000 from Babylon under Xenophon, 401 before Christ; origin of their schism, 860.
- Green-castle, Caernarvonshire, built 1138.
- Green, Saxon, Colour of, discovered by Barth, 1744.
- Greenland first discovered by the Norwegians, and settled by them 837; converted to christianity 996; this colony subsisted till about 1348; when a disease called the Black-death, cut them entirely off. (see Black-death.) Company established, 1692; colonized by the Danes, 1728.
- Greenwich, Barony of, created 1767. (name Townsfend.)
- Greenwich observatory built 1676; hospital endowed, 1694; burnt, Jan. 2, 1779.
- Gregg executed, 1708.
- Gregorian Codex published 290.
- Grenades taken by the French, 1779; suffered greatly in a storm, Oct. 10, 1780; restored to England, Jan. 1783. See Martinico.
- Grenadiers (soldiers), armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established first in France, 1667; introduced into England, 1685.

Grenville,

Grenville, barony, created 1790. (name Grenville.)
 Gresham college, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham,
 1581, who died 1579; taken down, 1770.

Grey Friars, or Savignians, which see.

Grey, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wide-
 ville, and the dowager dutchess of Bedford, on the
 death of Sir John Grey, married Edward IV. 1464,
 consented to marry Richard III. 1484.

Grey, Lady Jane, the great grand-daughter of Henry
 VII. and second cousin to Elizabeth; married to lord
 Guildford Dudley, 1553; proclaimed queen of Eng-
 land on the death of Edward VI. July 9, the same
 year; but resigned the crown to Mary, ten days after;
 beheaded for high treason in the tower, Feb. 12, 1554,
 aged 17. See Dudley, Lord.

Grey, Marquisate of, created 1740. (name York.)

Grey de Wilton, barony, created 1784. (name Egerton.)

Griffin, prince of Wales, who had been taken and con-
 fined in the Tower, attempting to escape by the win-
 dow, fell, and broke his neck, 1244.

Grimston, Irish viscount, title of, created 1719. (name
 Grimston.)

Grissler, the Austrian governor, shot by William Tell,
 which laid the foundation of Swiss liberty, 1375.—
 The Swiss state was then a province of Germany, and
 governed by præfects, but the Cantons having been treat-
 ed with great rigour by the emperor, Ury, Schweiz,
 and Underwalt, threw off their yoke, and entered into
 a confederacy to support their freedom for ten years;
 this led the way to others doing the same.

Gristmills, the invention of the Irish, 214.

Groats and half groats were the largest silver coins, 1351.

Grog, the sea term for rum and water, arose from Admi-
 ral Vernon, who first introduced it on board a ship; he
 was called old Grog, from wearing a grogram coat in
 bad weather. This was the Admiral that took Porto-
 bello.

Gronville and Caius college, Cambridge, founded by
 De Gronville, 348. (twenty-six fellows.)

Grosvenor, Earldom of, created 1784. (name Grosvenor.)

Grotesque, The, invented by Antiphiles, the Egyptian
 painter, who flourished 336 before Christ.

Groves,

Groves, a kind of religion attributed to them by the heathens, in very early ages, Deut. xvi. 21. introduced into Greece from Phoenicia by Cadmus.

Guadaloupe discovered by Columbus, 1493; taken from the French by the English, 1759; almost destroyed by a hurricane, when great numbers perished, Oct. 11, 1780.

Guards, Three regiments of, first raised, 1650.

Guelfs and Gibbelins, party names from Hiewelf and Heigibelin, names of towns, two watch-words given by opposite armies, during the civil wars in Germany, 1140; began in Italy, 1154; the Guelfs were for the pope, the Gibbelins for the emperor; 100,000 Guelfs were slain in Italy, in opposition to the empire of Germany, 1319.

Guernsey reduced, 1339. See Jersey.

Guienne. The French made themselves masters of all this province, except Calais; after its being in the possession of the English 300 years, April, 1451.

Guild. See Clubs.

Guildford castle, built before the conquest; town chartered by Henry I. and VII. free school established 1551; canal to Weybridge began 1650, on which were erected the first locks in England.

Guildford, Earldom of, created 1752. (name North.)

Guildhall, London, built 1410.

Guinea, Coast of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1482.

Guinea fowls. See Turkeys.

Guineas current for 30s. 1688; reduced to 21s. 1717. See Coin.

Gunnery, the invention of, is given to the Italians before 1537.

Gunpowder, The invention of, is ascribed to one Swartz of Cologne, 1400; some say the Chinese knew the secret long before; first made in England, 1561.

Gunpowder-plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605. See Faux.

Guns, Small, invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378; brought into use by the Venetians, 1382; great ones, casting of, invented before 1338; first used at the battle of Cressley, 1346; first used in England, at the siege of Berwick, 1405; first cast in England,

1544;

1544; used in shipping by the Venetians, about 1539; before, they were only used to batter walls. See Artillery.

Gymnastic games instituted at Eleusis, 1326 before Christ.
Gyrwi, or Jarroo monastery, Durham, founded about 684.

Gysburg priory, Yorkshire, founded 1119.

H.

HABEAS *Corpus* act passed, May 27, 1679; bill ordered to suspend it, July 1715; again, Oct. 1722; again, Oct. 1745; again, April 1746; again Nov. 1746; again, 1779.

Habit, The ecclesiastical, began to be distinguished from the lay habit, about the time of Gregory the Great, in the sixth century.

Hackendown banks, Kent, formed, 853.

Hacket, William. See Impostors, No. 7.

Hackman, Rev. Mr. hanged for the murder of Miss Ray, April 19, 1779. He shot her through jealousy.

Hackney coach fares, London, increased 1786.

Haddington, Scots earldom of, created 1619. (name Hamilton.)

Hadley castle, Essex, built before Henry III.

Hagham priory (Augustines), Salop, built 1100.

Hair, Long, among the ancient Gauls, was esteemed a peculiar honour; hence the appellation *Gallia Comata*; but afterwards it was held so odious, that there is a canon still extant of 1096, importing, that such as wore long hair should be excluded church whilst living, and not be prayed for when dead. False hair was worn by the Greeks and Romans. Among the Goths, cutting off the hair was considered a disgrace; no person shaven could reign. See Peruke.

Halbard, The, is the gothic battle-axe, with a long handle.

Hales abbey (Cistercians), Gloucestershire, built 1246.

Hales-Owen abbey, Shropshire, of the Præmonstratensian order, founded by John, 1204.

Halkerton, Scots barony, created 1647. (name Falconer.)

Hallelujah. See Amen.

Hallifax.

- Hallifax, woollen manufactory established there in Henry VIIIth's time.
- Halling-house, Kent, built before 1183.
- Halfewell East-Indiaman foundered off Portland, when the captain and 126 perished, Jan. 6, 1786.
- Hamburgh company first incorporated in England, tho' under another name, 1296.
- Hamlet's tomb was a barrow or mount raised over his grave. The field in Jutland, where he was buried, is to this day called *Amlet's-bede*.
- Hamilton cathedral, Scotland, founded 1451.
- Hamilton, Scots dukedom of, created 1643. (name Hamilton.)
- Hamilton, Duke of, earl of Holland, and lord Capel, beheaded for taking part with Charles I. in the civil wars, March 9, 1649.
- Hamilton, Duke of, and Lord Mohun, killed in a duel in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712.
- Hamilton, of Hameldon, Barony of, created 1776. (name Campbell.)
- Hampden, Viscount, Title of, created 1776. (name Hampden.)
- Hampton-Court palace finished by Cardinal Wolsey, and given by him to Henry VIII. 1525; bridge ordered to be built, 1750.
- Hampton-Court, in Herefordshire, was the palace of Henry IV. tho' most say it was built under Henry V.
- Handbury's charities, Church Langton, established March 14, 1765.
- Hand, Shaking of, See Handsale.
- Hand-in-Hand fire-office erected, 1697.
- Hand-fisting, an ancient custom at Langholme, as a substitute for marriage, by joining of hands, which lasted for a year; when, if the parties were agreeable, it was renewed, the children were kept by the inconstant.
- Handmaids, or Helpmates, were anciently allowed the clergy, but they were old and ugly. The custom is still continued in Calabria, where they have great privileges.
- Handsale, is derived from an ancient custom in northern nations, when shaking hands was deemed necessary to bind a bargain.

Hanover,

Hanover, which had hitherto been but a village, obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the ninth electorate, 1692; treaty with France, &c. 1725.

Hanover, Princess Sophia of, mother to George the 1st. youngest daughter of Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter to James I. of course, first cousin to James II. declared heir to the crown of England, 1700; died of an apoplexy, June 8, 1714. aged 83.

Hanoverian troops arrived in England, May 16, 1756; left it December 5, following.

Hans-towns, England's quarrel with, ended 1473.

Hanseatic league, (a commercial and defensive combination of the cities round the Baltic, against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes, &c.) took place about 1190; it continued till about 1300. Hence the Hans-towns. It at one time comprised sixty-eight cities.

Harberton, Irish viscount, created 1791. (name Pomroy.)

Harborough, earldom of, created 1719. (name Sherard.)

Harcourt, earldom of, created 1749. (name Harcourt.)

Hardicanute, king of Denmark, third son of Canute, by Emma, seized the crown of England on the death of his brother, Harold I. 1039; died suddenly, at the marriage feast of a Danish lord, at Lambeth, 1041; buried at New Winchester, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Edward the Confessor, Ethelred's first son by Emma, Alfred's brother.

Hardwicke, earldom of, created 1754. (name York.)

Harfleur taken from the French by Henry V. 1415.

Harlach castle, Merionethshire, rebuilt, 877.

Harlequin, the name of, took its rise from a famous Italian comedian, who came to Paris under Henry III. and who, frequenting the house of M. de Harley, his companions used to call him *Harlequino*, that is "Little Harley," a name which has descended to those of the same rank and profession.

Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1661; stabbed while at the council-board, by Guiscard, a French refugee, who was brought there for examination on a charge of high treason, March 8, 1711; died 1724.

Harold I. second and natural son of Canute, succeeded his father on the throne, 1036; by force of arms, and

- and in order to extirpate the English royal family, he forged a letter from Emma to her two sons Alfred and Edward, who had fled to Normandy, inviting them to England to take the crown; when here, he ordered Alfred's eyes to be put out; but Edward escaped, and was afterwards king; died April 14, 1039; buried at St. Clement Danes, London, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Hardicanute, king of Denmark.
- Harold II. son of earl Godwin, took possession of the throne on the death of Edward the confessor, Jan. 1066; defeated his brother Tosti, the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, Sept. 25, *ditto*, was killed by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, following; and succeeded by William, duke of Normandy, the Conqueror.
- Harp, The, taught by Terpander at Lesbos, 682 bef. Xt.
- Harpers and the Bards, who always preceded the onsets of the Welch in battle, abolished by Edward the 1st's conquest of Wales. See Bards.
- Harpiés were supposed to be the locusts only; Buffon imagines they were the Ternate Bats; Eryant supposes they were a college of Priests in Bithynia, who were driven out of the country for their violence and cruelty. Their temple was called *Arpi*.
- Harrington, Earldom of, created 1741. (name Stanhope.)
- Harrison received 20,000l. for his time-piece, 1764.
- Harrowby, Barony of, created 1776. (name Ryder.)
- Harrogate mineral spring discovered, 1571.
- Harwich, Barony of, created 1756. (name Hill.)
- Harwich chartered by James I.
- Harwood nunnery, Bedfordshire, built 1150.
- Hastings castle, Kent, built before 1100.
- Hastings Warren, Esq. late governor of Bengal, tried for peccability, in India, by the house of lords, 1788.
- Hastings in Suffex, incorporated as early as Edward the Confessor; burnt by the French, 1377.
- Hastings, Lord, put to death, by order of Richard, duke of Gloucester, for plotting against him, June, 1483.
- Hat (the man's) invented at Paris by a Swiss, 1404: first worn in England in Henry VIIIth's time; first manufactured at London by the Spaniards, 1510; before this, both men and women generally wore close knit

- knit woollen caps. High-crowned hats worn by the men in Elizabeth's reign. The custom of taking it off in salutation originated in the days of chivalry, from knights appearing without their helmets in church, and in the presence of ladies and respectable personages; this being then considered as an indispensable mark of respect and peaceable intention. Duty laid on them, 1784.
- Hautboy, The, supposed to be invented by Mercury.
- Havannah taken, August 13, 1762.
- Havard college, New England, incorporated May 31, 1650, burnt and rebuilt, 1764.
- Haverfordwest castle, built in the reign of William III.
- Havre-de-Grace put into the hands of the English, by the French protestants, 1562.
- Hawarden-castle, Flintshire, built before 1281; demolished, 1648.
- Hawke of Towton, Barony of, created 1776. (name Hawke.)
- Hawkers and pedlars, act for licensing them passed 1697; altered 1785.
- Hawkesbury, Barony of, created 1786. (name Jenkinson.)
- Hawley of Donamore, Irish barony, created 1646. (name Hawley.)
- Haxey, in Axholm, Lincolnshire, burnt (fifty houses) March 4, 1744.
- Hay, of Pedwarden, Barony of, created 1711. (name Hay.)
- Haymarket, Charing-cross, London, established for the sale of hay, 1664.
- Headboroughs. See Tithing.
- Health, the custom of drinking them, in fashion so early as 1134 before Christ; some say, they arose from Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, drinking Prince Vortigern's health, in a gold cup, at an entertainment about 460, in conformity to the Scripture compliment, "O king live for ever!"
- Hearth-money, the origin of the window-tax established, 1662; abolished, 1689.
- Hebrew points first invented, 475.
- Hegira, the æra, of the Arabians and Mahometans commenced 622. It owed its origin to the flight of Mahomet,

- homet, who being persecuted at Mecca, returned to Medina, July 26, 622.
- Helcafaïtes, who taught that we might verbally renounce the faith, so we kept it in the heart, appeared 250.
- Helen, The rape of, by Theseus, 1213; by Paris, 1204 before Christ.
- Helena, St. The island of, taken by the English, 1673.
- Heliameter, an instrument for measuring the diameter of the stars, invented by M. Bouguer, 1747.
- Helioscope, invented by Christ. Scheiner, 1625.
- Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, 1721. There were three. The members assumed the names of the patriarchs, prophets, and martyrs, in derision, and ridiculed the Trinity, and other Christian doctrines.
- Hell-kettles, Durham. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1179.
- Helmet, The, was known to the Scandinavians, in the most early ages.
- Helston, Cornwall, incorporated, 27th Elizabeth.
- Helstone, the Furry or Flora day, kept the 8th of May, originated as is supposed from the ancients keeping holiday and ushering in the spring with rejoicings, as the May-day garlands.
- Helter Skelter, derived from *hilariter, celeriter*, that is, chearfully and expeditiously.
- Helvetians. See Switzerland.
- Hemsted, Herts, incorporated by Henry the eight.
- Hengist and Horfa, two brothers, heads of the Saxons who came into Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet with 5000 men, 449; Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen, whom he had invited to a festival at Stonehenge, 475; died 480, after reigning king of Kent 31 years, and was succeeded in the monarchy by Ella. Hengist was the founder of the English monarchy, and was succeeded by Ella. Horfa was slain in battle at Ailsford, soon after his arrival in England.
- Henrietta, Charles the first's queen, died in France, 1669.
- Henry I. surnamed Beauclerc, third son of William I. succeeding his brother William II. was crowned August 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scots, by the sister of Edgar Atheling, thus restoring the Saxon family, 1100; made peace with his elder brother Robert duke of Normandy, who invaded his kingdom,

kingdom, and claimed the crown, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; conquered it, 1106, and took his brother prisoner, who died a prisoner twenty-eight years after in Cardiff castle; betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Germany, 1109; invaded the Welch, 1114; challenged by Lewis le Gros, king of France, 1117; buried his queen, 1118; wounded at the attack at Andelay in France, 1119; his only son, aged 18 years, shipwrecked and lost, when coming from Barfleur, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of the duke of Lovaine, 1121; gave his daughter, on the death of the emperor to the earl of Anjou's son Geoffrey Plantagenet (by whom she had Henry II.) 1127; surfeited himself at Lyons near Rome, with eating lampreys, and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; was buried at Reading, Berks, and succeeded by his nephew Stephen, son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. See Maude, Normandy, duke of.

Henry II. the first of the Plantagenet, grandson of Henry I. by his daughter Maude, born 1133; intrigued with Rosamond, 1149; again, 1153; succeeded his cousin Stephen, in exclusion of Stephen's son, Oct. 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8; crowned with his queen Eleanor at London, Dec. 10; dispossessed his brother Geoffrey of Anjou, 1156; crowned again at Lincoln, 1158; married his son Henry to the king of France's daughter, both infants, 1159; crowned at Worcester the same year; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; determined his son Henry should associate with him in the royalty, and crowned him 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172; did penance, and was lashed by the Monks, at Becket's tomb, to make atonement for that man's murder, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scots prisoner, and made him give up the independency of his crown, the same year; reduced all the rebels in England; named his fourth son, John, then 11 years old, king of Ireland, 1177; buried his son Henry, June 11, 1183; agreed with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died abroad, with grief, at the altar, cursing his sons for rebelling against him, July 6, 1189, and was succeeded by his second son Richard I. This prince possessed Guienne, Poitou, Xantongue, Auvergne, Limousin, Perigord,

Perigord, Angoumois, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, Normandy and Bretagne in France. See Eleanor, Maude, Clarendon.

Henry III. son of John, born October 1, 1207; succeeded his father, and was crowned at Gloucester by his father's adherents, Oct. 28, 1216; made peace with Lewis of France, 1217; received homage from the king of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster after Christmas, 1219; quelled the insurrections of the mutinous barons, 1222; barons threaten to elect another king, but were subdued, 1233; married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, Jan. 24, 1236; had an interview with the king of the Scots, at York, 1237; obliged by the barons to submit to certain regulations in government, 1238; pledged his plate and jewels, when he gave his daughter, Margaret, in marriage to Alexander III. king of Scots, 1252; she was married at York; resigned Guienne, Ireland, and Wales, to his son Edward, 1254; accepted the Sicilian crown from the pope, for his son Edmund, 1255; obliged by the barons to resign his sovereign power, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower, for fear of the barons, 1261; taken prisoner with his son and brother Richard, king of the Romans, at the battle of Lewes, 1264; wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Evesham, while in the custody of the earl of Leicester, when the barons were defeated, 1265; died with age at St. Edmundsbury, November 16, 1272, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward I. It appears from records that he was a great encourager of the arts. See Evesham, battle of; Brads.

Henry IV. duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367; succeeded his first cousin Richard II. and crowned Oct. 13, 1399; conspired against by Richard's party, Jan. 5, 1400; challenged by the duke of Orleans, in revenge for the death of Richard, which ended in abusive language, 1403; married Joanna, widow of the duke of Bretagne, February 1404; conspired against by the earl of Northumberland, 1404; imprisoned James I. of Scotland; who landed in Norfolk in his way to France, December, 1406; died in the Jerusalem chamber, Westminster, March 20, 1413; was

buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son Hen. V. by his first wife, daughter of the earl of Hereford.

Henry V. eldest son of Henry IV. born 1388; committed to prison, when prince of Wales, for striking chief justice Gascoigne on the bench, before whom one of his companions was indicted for a riot, 1412; succeeded his father on the throne, April 9, 1413; conspired against, in favour of the earl of March, his third cousin, a descendant from the duke of Clarence, Edward the third's second son, 1415; landed at Havre-de-Grace, with 36,000 men, and took Harfleur August following, and fought the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415; invaded Normandy, August 1417; renewed his claim to the crown of France; entrusted with the government of France, and declared heir to the crown, the Dauphin having been disinherited for the murder of the duke of Burgundy, May 21, 1420; married the princess Catherine of France, May 30, 1420; pledged his crown, jewels, &c. for 20,000*l.* 1421; died of a fistula at Roan, August 31, 1422, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son Henry VI.

Henry VI. only son of Henry V. born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; succeeded his father on the throne, August 31, 1422, Humphry, duke of Gloucester, regent; proclaimed king of France, but opposed by the disinherited Dauphin, who had near 15,000 Scots in his army, *ditto*; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; the French made themselves masters of Paris, after it had been possessed by the English seventeen years, 1436; married to Margaret of Anjou, November 1444; conspired against by Richard duke of York, nephew to the late earl of March, and descended from the second son of Edward the third, 1450; taken prisoner by the duke of York at the battle of St. Alban, May, 1455; made the duke of York protector, Nov. 1455; resumed the government, Feb. 1456; taken prisoner again, at the battle of Northampton, by the earl of Warwick, 1460, when it was settled that the duke of York should succeed to the throne after the death of Henry; deposed by Edward IV. son of the duke of York, the duke being slain at the battle of Wakefield (which see,) March 5, 1461;

1461; escaped to Scotland soon after; returned to England, 1463, and was taken in Lancashire, and sent to the Tower; restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; died in the Tower, (supposed to be murdered by the duke of Gloucester) May following, buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his fifth cousin, Edward IV. See York, Edward IV. Margaret. Battle of Castillon.

Henry VII. surnamed Tudor, earl of Richmond, the grandson of Sir Owen Tudor, by Henry V.'s widow, by the father's side; and by the mother's, grandson of John duke of Somerset, who was the great grandson of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, (by Catherine Swineford) Edward the III.'s third son; he succeeded by conquest, his fifth cousin, Richard III. whom he killed in battle, and who was descended from the duke of York, Edward III.'s second son, Aug. 22, 1485; crowned Oct. 30, following; married Elizabeth, Edward the fourth's daughter, and heiress of the house of York, Jan. 18, 1486, and thus settled the contest between the two families; lost his queen in childbed, Feb. 11, 1503; gave his eldest daughter, Margaret, in marriage to James IV. of Scotland, Dec. 1503; died consumptive at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his second son, Henry VIII. See Arthur, Gaunt.

Henry VII.'s chapel, its first stone laid, Jan. 18, 1503.

Henry VIII. the first king of England, that was styled *Dread Sovereign*, second son of Henry VII. born June 28, 1491; compelled by his father to marry his brother Arthur's widow, Catherine, June 3, 1509; succeeded his father on the throne, June 24 following; invaded France in person, 1513; was a competitor with Charles the fifth for the empire, 1519; had an interview with Francis I. of France, at Ardres, June 7, with Charles V. emperor of Germany at Gravelines, July 10, 1520; in leaping a ditch with a pole, he pitched head foremost into some clay, and without help would have been suffocated, 1527; gave up the claim of the English monarchs to the crown of France, for a pension of 50,000 crowns to him and his successors, August 18, 1527; styled by the clergy, head of the church 1531;

divorced from queen Catherine, and, married Anne Bulleyn, a maid of honour, May 23, 1533; excommunicated by pope Paul, for beheading Sir Thomas More, and others, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to the king, Aug. 30, 1536; put Anne to death, on a charge of adultery and incest, and married Jane Seymour, a maid of honour, May 20, 1536; lost his queen in childbed, when Edward VI. was born, Oct. 24, 1537; disputed publicly in Westminster-hall, on religious matters, with John Lambert, 1538; married Anne, sister to the duke of Cleves, December, 1539; divorced from her, on a plea of a pre-contract, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, the duke of Norfolk's niece, August 8, following; put her to death for adultery, Feb. 12, 1543; married Catherine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, July 12, following; died, Jan. 28, 1547; was buried at Windsor, and succeeded by his son Edward VI. He was the most learned king we ever had; he drew many of the statutes himself. See Reformation, Titles Royal, Defender of the Faith.

Henry III. king of France, murdered by Clement a monk, Aug. 1, 1589, aged 38. He was the last of the Valois Family.

Henry IV. emperor of Germany, dethroned by his son, and reduced almost to want bread, 1106.

Henry IV. king of France, made prisoner three years, for countenancing the massacre at Paris, 1572; killed by Ravilliac, May 14, 1610. See Nantz.

Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. died of a lax, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18.

Heptarchy, The Saxon, commenced 582, and continued till 800, when Egbert reigned alone.

1. Kingdom of Kent, containing only that county; began 457, and ended 834.
2. The South Saxons, containing Suffex and Surry; began 491, ended about 630.
3. The West Saxons, containing Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire; began 519, ended 838.
4. The East Saxons, containing Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire; began 527, ended 747.

Hep-

Heptarchy.

5. Northumberland, containing Lancashire, Yorkshire, the bishopric of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh-Frith; began 547, ended about 792.
6. The East Angles, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgehire; began 575, ended 793.
7. Mercia, containing Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcesterhire, Warwickshire, Leicesterhire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, and part of Hertfordshire; began 582, ended 874.

N. B. The Saxons, notwithstanding this division of the kingdom, were subject to one monarch, who was called king of Britain: the monarchy was not then hereditary, but that person succeeded who had the greatest power. Hengist was the first Saxon monarch in Britain, though there were kings of Britain, before its conquest by the Romans. See Hengist.

Heraclidæ, descendants of Hercules, the return of the, into Peloponnesus, is the epoch of the beginning of profane history, and took place 80 years after the taking of Troy, 1104. See Troy.

Heraldry, the marks to distinguish different colours, invented by the Chevalier de la Colombierre, 1639.— See Arms.

Heralds are of great antiquity. Stentor is represented by Homer as herald of the Greeks, who had a voice louder than 50 men. Herald's college instituted in England 1340; office built by the first earl of Derby for his residence; given up to the crown, 1552; incorporated by Edward VI.

Hercinian forest, The, in the time of Cæsar, covered all Germany; it was 60 days journey in length, and 9 days in breadth; Schwartz's-wald, or the black forest is part of it.

Herculaneum, first suffered by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79, in the first year

of the emperor Titus; ruins of, discovered at Portici, June, 1747; 140 volumes of its antiquities discovered in a wooden chest, 1754.

Hercules, The fable of, taken by the Greeks, as supposed, from the history of Samson.

Hereford founded in the Heptarchy; made a bishopric, 680; archdeaconry erected about 1100; cathedral built, 1107; deanry, chancellorship, and treasurer'ship erected, about 1140; precentorship, 1150.

Hereford, viscount, Title of, created 1549. (Devereux.)

Heresy. The cruel statute for burning heretics passed 1401; and William Sawtree, rector of St. Oliph's, London, was the first that suffered; repealed, 1677.

Heriots, and military services, established by the Saxons.

Heritable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, 1747; they were valued at 164,232*l*.

Hermione, a Spanish galleon, taken, March 21, 1762.

Hermits, their order established, 1157. See Monastery.

Herod began to reign in Judea, 40; put his wife, Mariamne, to death, and his mother-in-law Alexandria, 28; began to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, 18; his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council, 6; died Nov. 25, 4 before Christ, that is, four years before the common æra. See Jesus.

Heron. See Game.

Herrings, the first invention of preserving them, by pickling, discovered about 1390, which gave rise to the herring fishery. Anderson says, the Scotch caught and salted them so early as 836, and the Netherlanders traded with them for them. See British Herring.

Hertford, rebuilt 913, incorporated by James I.

Hertford college, Oxford, founded by Dr. Newton, 1740. (four fellows.)

Hertford, earldom of, created 1750. (Conway.)

Herlebury castle, Worcestershire, built, 1268.

Hesperides. The golden apples they are related to have had the keeping of, are supposed to have been oranges, and the dragon that watched the garden, is supposed to have been an arm of the sea that encompassed it; some think the situation was in Morocco, others in Sweden, others in Africa.

Hessian troops arrived in England, 1756; left it, 1757.
Hiever

Hever castle, Kent, built 1340.

Hieracians, See Hierax, *Vol. II.*

Hieroglyphics invented by Hermes Trismegistus, *alias* Mercury.

High and low church, two distinct parties, occasioned by the prosecution of Sacheverell for seditious sermons, 1710; his abettors were called High Church, his opponents, Low Church. See Sacheverell.

High Treason. See Rem. Occur. *annis* 1531, 1540.

Higham Ferrars college, Northamptonshire, built 1422.

Highland Clans disarmed by act of parliament, May 1725, again 1746; the dress prohibited August 1746; since this it has again been permitted. See Scotland.

Highness, The petty Italian princes first complimented with the title of, 1630; the duke of Orleans took that of "Royal Highness" to distinguish him, 1631. See Titles Royal, Serene Highness.

Hilaria, feasts celebrated every year by the Romans, on the 8th of the calends of April, or the 25th of March, in honour of Cybele.

Hinchinbrook priory, Hants, built 1074.

Hindon, Wilts, burnt (150 houses) July 2, 1754.

Hindustan. See Mogul empire.

Hispaniola, Columbus first landed at, when he discovered America, 1498.

History of the Old Testament ceased 430; that of Thucydides ended, and that of Xenophon began 410; of Theopompus ended 394; of Ephesus, 339 bef. Xt.

Hitchen, Herts, burnt (20 houses) Sept. 11, 1762.

Hobson's choice, "This or none," is derived from one Hobson, who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged such as wanted one, to take that next the stable door, being the one which had had most rest.

Hocus Pocus derived from *hoc est corpus*, the form of consecrating the sacramental bread in the Romish church.

Holdenby-house, Northamptonshire, built 1585.

Holderness, earldom of, created 1682. (name D'Arcy.)

Holland priory, Lancashire, founded 1319.

Holland. See United Provinces.

Holland, barony of, created 1762. (name Fox.)

Holland, the stadtholdership made hereditary in the male and female branches of the Orange family, 1747.

Holm Cultrum abbey, (Cistercians) Cumberland, built 1135.

Holofernes killed by Judith, 690 before Christ.

Holstein given up by Russia to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1773.

Holt mineral spring discovered, 1728.

Holy water first used in churches, 120.

Holy-crofs church, Tipperary, Ireland, built by O'Brien, king of Limerick, in 1169.

Holy-Ghost, Descent of, May 24, 33.

Holy-Ghost chapel, Hampshire, built early in Henry the eighth's reign.

Holyhead church, built before 1291.

Holyrood-house abbey, Edinburgh, founded by David I. 1128.

Homage. See Kissing.

Homage, that of kneeling and putting the hands between those of the sovereign, was a custom among the old Normans.

Home, Scots earldom of, created 1604. (name Home.)

Homilies drawn up by archbishop Cranmer, 1547.

Honey, Discovery of the use of, attributed to Bacchus as a succedaneum for wine. See Mead.

Honiton, Devonshire, chartered, 19th Edward I. burnt (140 houses) July 10, 1747.

Hood of Catherington, Irish barony of, created, 1782. (name Hood.)

Hoods, Ladies, came into fashion at the end of Charles II's reign.

Hoops with iron gingles, trundling them was a manly sport of the Romans, called *Trochus*.

Hops introduced into England, 1524; the parliament petitioned against them, as a wicked weed, 1528; before this wormwood and other bitter plants were used to preserve beer.

Hopton, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Hope.)

Horatii and Curatii, Combat between the, 667 before Christ.

Horfa slain by Vortimer, 455. See Hengist.

Horse-guards instituted, 1550; building erected 1748.

Horses, tax on, commenced 1784. See Centaurs.

Hoft,

Host, Elevation of the, first introduced 1201; procession of instituted, 1311.

Hospitality, from the 4th to the 9th century, was a duty enforced by statutes; the laws of the Slavi ordained that the moveables of an inhospitable person should be confiscated, and his house burnt; they even allowed landlords to steal for the support of their guests.

HOSPITALS in ENGLAND.

Asylum instituted, 1758.	London Lying-in, founded March 30, 1750.
Bancroft's Mile-end, built 1635.	London Workhouse <i>ditto</i> , 1611.
Bethlehem founded by Edw. VI. 1553; present building erected, 1676.	Magdalen instituted 1758.
Bridewell, before a palace, founded by Edward VI. 1553, and given to the city.	Middlesex <i>ditto</i> , 1745.
British Lying-in, instituted Nov. 1749.	Misericordia established, 1774.
Brownlow-street, Lying-in, founded, 1749.	St. Bartholomew's founded by Hen. VIII. 1539.
Christ's, founded by Edw. VI. 1552.	St. George's instituted Oct. 19, 1733.
Foundling incorporated, 1739.	St. Luke's founded 1751.
French protestants, <i>ditto</i> , 1718.	St. Thomas's <i>ditto</i> , by Edward VI. 1553.
Guy's <i>ditto</i> , 1722.	Sick and wounded Seamen's, incorporated June 24, 1747.
Lock instituted, 1746.	Small Pox instituted, Sept. 26, 1746.
London <i>ditto</i> , 1740; incorporated, 1758.	Westminster Infirmary <i>ditto</i> , 1720.
	Westminster Lying-in <i>ditto</i> , 1765.

HOSPITALS in IRELAND.

Blue-Coat, incorporated 1670.	Killmainham incorporated, 1683.
Charitable Infirmary opened, 1728.	Lock Hospital instituted, 1755.
Dublin Workhouse established, 1728.	Lying-in established, 1745; incorporated, 1757.
Incurables opened, 1753.	

HOSPITALS in IRELAND.

Mercers, incorporated 1750.	St. Patrick's founded 1745; incorporated, 1746.
Charitable Loan instituted, 1757.	Smith's School, incorpo- rated, 1669.
Dublin Hospital opened, 1762.	Stevens's Hospital, <i>ditt.</i> 1730.
St. Nicholas's opened, 1753	Veneréal opened, 1558.

See Charities; Society.

Hottham, Sir John, and his son, beheaded, for taking part with the king, against the parliament, 1645.

Hotspur, Henry Percy, the duke of Northumberland's son, called so, from his great courage, slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403. He conspired against Henry IV. to dethrone him.

Hour, The, was not known at Rome 300 years after its foundation, before the erection of the sun-dial (which see), the hour was published at Rome, by loud howling noises 12 times a day; so it was by the Egyptian priests long before. This mode is continued among the Turks, their priests proclaiming from the top of the mosques stated times of the day.

House of Commons, formerly St. Stephen's chapel, built 1115. See Peers.

Howard, Sir Edward. See Sea-fight, 1513.

Howard of Walden, barony, created 1603. (Griffin.)

Howden church, Yorkshire, built before 1266.

Howe, of Langar, viscount, Title of, created, 1782. (name Howe.)

Howl, the Irish, at funerals, originated from the Roman outcry at the decease of their friends, they hoping thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might only lye inactive;—the *precipia* of the ancients.

Howth, Irish earldom, created 1767. (St. Lawrence.)

Hudson's Bay, discovered by captain Hudson, 1610; company's charter granted, 1670.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming over from Calais, to assist John against the barons, perished in a storm, 1215.

Huguenots.

Huguenots, Protestants first called so in France, from a German word, signifying, "allied by oath," 1560; massacre of them at Paris, August 24, 1572. See League.

Hull, Yorkshire, incorporated by Henry VI; citadel built, 1681.

Hume of Berwick, Barony of, created 1776. (name Campbell.)

Humiliati, a congregation of religious, in the church of Rome, established 1162; abolished 1570.

Hundreds, division of, a Danish institution, first made in England by king Alfred. See Tithing.

Hungary, the Pannonia of the ancients, was subject to the Romans, 11 before Christ; conquered by the Huns under Attila, when the kingdom began, 433; annexed to Germany, under Charlemagne, but became independent, 920; the Turks contended with the Germans for it, from 1540; to 1739, when by the treaty of Belgrade it was ceded to the latter; conquered by the Abares in the 6th century, and by the Turks or Magiars, 889, the immediate ancestors of the modern Hungarians (see Huns); converted to christianity 1010. Lewis, king of, killed in battle against the Turks, 1526; since this it has been governed by princes of the house of Austria; kingdom united with Bohemia, 1612; declared hereditary in the house of Austria, 1687. See Naples, Sclavi.

Huns, savage inhabitants of that part of Siberia, now occupied by the Mongouls, commenced, 1210; their kingdom founded, 230; at war with the Chinese, 201; kingdom taken and divided, 48 before Christ; embraced Christianity, 416; ravaged all Europe, 446; conquered Scythia and Germany, about 460; the kingdom destroyed soon after the death of Attila, 454. See Attila, Tartary.

Hunting, an invention of the Thebans.

Huntingdon castle built, 921.

Huntley, Earl of, trod to death in a battle against the earl of Murray, Oct. 28, 1562.

Hurlers at St. Clare, Cornwall, are supposed to be sepulchral monuments-

Hurly-

Hurly-burly, is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh, two neighbouring families, that filled the country round them with contest and violence.

Hurricane. See Storm, Tempest.

Hurst castle, Hants, built by Henry VIII. about 1539.

Hurstmonceaux castle, Sussex, built before 1066.

Husbandry. See Agriculture, Bacchus.

Hustings, Court of, London, we find mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confessor.

Hutchinsonians, a kind of Cabalistic sect, that sprung up in this country about 1720, from one John Hutchinson of Yorkshire, who was born in 1674.

Hyde abbey, near Winchester, (Benedictines) founded by Alfred.

Hydraulic machine invented by Sir Samuel Moreland, 1682.

Hydrostatics first taught by Archimedes, 200 before Christ.

Hylton castle, Durham, built 930.

Hymns for Churches, first composed by St. Hilary, which see, Vol. II.

Hyndford, Scots earldom of, created 1701. (name Carmichael.)

I.

IAMBIC Verse. See Archilochus, Vol. II.

Iceland, the ancient Thule, discovered by a Dane, 860; peopled by the Norwegians, who were driven out of Norway, 874; became subjects to Norway about 1275; and with Norway afterwards to Denmark.

Iceni. See England.

Iconoclasters or Image-breakers, a sect that appeared about 722, supported by the emperor Leo I. They destroyed both pagan and christian images, which caused great insurrections and divisions among the christians, from 740 to 780, when images were again erected in churches, and the worship of them confirmed by the Roman church.

Ides, with the Romans, were 8 days in every month, so called, being the 8 days succeeding the Nones. In March, May, July, and October, these 8 days begin

at.

at the 8th day of the month, and continue to the 15th, in other months, they begin the 6th day, and last to the 13th. The last of these days only is called 'The Ides,' the first being called 'the Eighth Ides,' the second day the 7th, the third the 6th, and so on: *i. e.* the 8th, 7th, and 6th days before the Ides. Thus the Ides of any month imply the 15th or 13th of that month. See Nones, Calends.

Idolatry introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, about 1200 before Christ; first abolished from Kent, by Ercombert, who began his reign 640. See Assyria. Idols are supposed to originate in the pillar of Jacob, erected at Bethel, Gen. xxviii. 18, 19.

Ilchester, Earldom of, created 1756. (name Fox.)

Illyria became tributary to Rome, 228 before Christ.

Ilium, built 1359 before Christ; 64 years before the voyage of the Argonautæ. Sir Isaac Newton says, this voyage was about 30 years before the taking of Troy. See Troy.

Images and Reliques, Worship of, commenced 448; tried to be abolished by the emperor Leo Isauricus, 727; images moved out of churches, 1548. See Iconoclasters.

Impeachment, the first of a chancellor, and the first by the Commons, 1386.

Impostors. 1. One Aldebert, in the 8th century, pretending to have a letter from Jesus Christ, which fell from heaven, at Jerusalem, seduced multitudes to follow him into the woods and desarts, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist.

2. Two men were crucified for giving out that they were both of them the Messiah; and two women were executed for pretending, one to be the Virgin Mary, the other, Mary Magdalen, 1221.

3. Gonsalvo Martin, burnt by the Inquisition in Spain, for pretending to be the Angel Michael, 1221.

4. Elizabeth Barton, called the holy maid of Kent, was spirited up, by the popish party, to obstruct the reformation, foretelling the speedy death of Henry VIII. if he divorced Catherine, and married Anne Boleyn; she and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 1534.

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Impostors.

5. In the first year of queen Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip, Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and prince, for which she was sentenced to stand on a scaffold, at St Paul's Cross, during sermon-time, 1553; she was called the spirit of the wall.

6. George David, a waterman's son, at Ghent, called himself a nephew of God, said he was sent into the world to adopt children for heaven; he denied the resurrection; preached against marriage, in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers, and died at Basle, in Switzerland, 1566.

7. One Hacket personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 1592.

8. A Friar, of the order of St. Basil, pretended to be the son of the Czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; but, according to his account, another child had been substituted in his place: supported by Poland, he was invited by the Russians to the throne, and the reigning Czar Fedor, and all his family, were put into his hands, whom he cruelly put to death; but his imposition was discovered, and he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.

9. James Naylor, a quaker, whipped, and his tongue burnt through, on the pillory, by an order of the House of Commons, for personating our Saviour, December 4, 1656.

10. Mr. Mompeffon, a Magistrate of Tedworth, Wilts, having punished an idle fellow, who beat a drum about the country, under the authority of a feigned pass, and taking away his drum, which he deposited in his own house, his house was beset for two or three years with a continual drumming; the drummer was tried at Salisbury for a wizard, and transported, 1661.

11. Greatrakes, the Irish impostor, pretending to cure all diseases, by stroking the patient, occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland, 1665, and in England,

Im-

Impostors.

where it fell into disrepute, in 1666, on his examination before the Royal Society.

12. Sabbati Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

13. Dr. Titus Oates, an infamous clergyman, and others, made a discovery of an intended plot of the Papists to kill the king; and introduce popery, Sept. 6, 1678; they swore away the lives of many Roman-Catholic Clergymen: Oates was whipped, 1685, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life; but was afterwards pardoned, and pensioned by king William, 1689.

14. One Fuller, a prisoner in the King's bench, for debt, forged a sham plot against William III. for which he was fined and pillored, 1691.

15. Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, for a pretended association for restoring king James; the lords were imprisoned; but the imposture being detected, Young was fined 1000*l.* and pillored, 1692.

16. Three French refugees pretended to be prophets, and declared, that Dr. Emms would rise out of the grave, 1706. See Prophets.

17. Mary Tofts, of Godalming, Surry, pretending that she bred rabbits within her, and so imposed on Mr John Howard, of Guildford, and Mr. St. André, surgeon to the king, as to prevail on them to espouse her cause, 1726.

18. Elizabeth Canning, whose story is well known, convicted of perjury, and transported, 1753.

19. The Story of the Cock-lane Ghost, by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762; the parents were pillored and imprisoned.

See Warbeck, Simnell.

Impropriations, strictly speaking, took place with the Norman conquest. Before the destruction of the monasteries, by Henry VIII. 1539, many livings were in their possession; the great tithes they kept themselves, allowing the small tithes to the vicar or substitute that served the church. On the suppression of the monasteries,

series, Henry VIII. disposed of these great titles among his favourites. Hence they came into lay hands. See Patronage.

Incest. See Adultery.

Inch-colm abbey, Scotland, founded by Alex. I. 1123.

Inchiquin, Irish earldom, created 1654. (name O'Eryen.)

Independents, such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themselves in religious matters. Presbyterians and Anabaptists are now agreed with them; the anabaptists always were. Their first meeting-house founded in England was that by Mr. Henry Jacobs, about 1616.

India. See China.

India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683.

Indictions were revolutions of 15 years, by which the Romans reckoned time; they were instituted according to general opinion, in the time of Constantine, about 312, and are still preserved in the Pope's bulls. The Indiction of Constantinople, began Dec. 1, 312. That of the western Empire Dec. 24 or 25; that of the church of Rome, Dec. 25, 312, or Jan. 1, 313. See Olympiads.

Indies, East, first discovered by the Romans; discovered by the Portuguese, 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506. The first settlement was Goa. The English company established, 1600; their stock consisted of 72,000*l.* they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued ever since. The French first settled there, 1674; a new English company established, 1698; the two united, 1702; agreed to give government 400,000*l.* a year, for five years, so they might continue unmolested, Feb. 1769; India bill passed, 1773; Dutch East-India company established, 1594; East-India company at Copenhagen, established 1612; French *ditto*, 1664. See Judges.

Indostan. See Mogul Empire.

Indulgencies invented in the 11th century, by popes Gregory VII. Victor, and Urban II. as a recompence to those who went in person to the crusades; money first given for them in the 12th; pope Clement V. was the first that made a public sale of them, about 1313.

Industria, a Roman city, discovered in Piedmont, 1751.

Infants

Infante and *Infanta*, were titles used in Spain, since the reign of Evremond II. king of Leon, 982; and imply in the ancient Biscay languages, *a successor*.

Inheritance; that law of an uncle coming in before a nephew, passed from the Jews to the Phenicians, and from them into all Africa. See Numbers xxvii. 8.

Injections, Anatomical, first made by Ruifch, 1726.

Ink, Indian, invented by the Koreans about 620; discovered by the Chinese about 900.

Innes, Alexander, of Cromy, Scotland, assassinated by his cousin Robert, April 1580.

Inns of Court, instituted as a university to teach the law soon after the court of Common Pleas was fixed in Westminster-hall (see Common Pleas). The degrees were Barristers and Serjeants. See Lincoln's Inn, Temple, &c.

Inoculation hath been practised under one mode or another, time immemorial; first tried on criminals and with success, 1721.

Inquisition, Popish, begun by pope Gregory IX. 1204; established at Tholouse, 1229; committed to the direction of the Dominicans, 1233; 133 heretics were burnt in Champagne, in France, in the presence of 18 bishops, 1239; its first establishment in Spain, 1482. See Jews.

Institution to benefices by bishops first appointed, 1124.

Institutions. See Charities, Hospitals, Societies.

Insurance of ships first practised in the reign of Cæsar, about 45; in general custom throughout Europe, 1194;

Insurance Offices first set up in London, 1667.

Insurrection of the Chinese against the Dutch of Batavia, when 12,000 Chinese were massacred October 1740; of the poor in many parts of England, owing to the dearth of provisions, 1766. See Riot, Rebellion.

Interdicts, National, were an improvement on the custom of the ecclesiastic censures on whole families, and took their rise about 320.

Interest of money, 45 *per cent.* 1307; established by law at 10 *per cent.* 1546; 9l. 16s. 1604; 8l. 1622; 6l. 1660; reduced to 5l. *per cent.* 1714.

Interim, a provisional regulation in favour of the Lutherans, relating to the articles of faith necessary to be believed.

lieved, till the decision of a general council, published by Charles V. of Germany, 1548.

Inundations.

There happened such a flood in Gloucestershire, that all the country was overflowed by the Severn, and several persons were drowned in their beds, 1483. The waters did not abate for ten days, which hindered the duke of Buckingham's passing that river into Wales, to join the Welchmen, who were risen against the king, and occasioned his misfortune and death.

One in Catalonia, Spain, from continued rains, attended with a storm, that drowned more than 50,000 persons, 1617.

One at Newcastle upon Tyne, when upwards of 120 persons were drowned, 1633.

One in Gascoyne, when the water spouted from the sides of an adjacent mountain, in jets, 1678.

One in Yorkshire, in which a rock visibly opened, and water was thrown into the air, to the height of an ordinary church steeple, 1686. *Philos. Transf.*

One in the North of England, Nov. 1771.

See Dort, Petersburg, Zealand.

Invalids, Establishment for, in France, 1604.

Invasion. See England and Ireland.

Ionic order in architecture, the first order of, was given by the people of Ionia in Asia, about 650 before Christ.

Iphigenia, The fable of the sacrifice of, taken by the Greeks, as supposed, from the history of Jephtha.

Ipswich west-gate built, 1430; college built, 1524; town incorporated by Charles II.

Ireland, originally called Ierne, Hibernia, and Scotia. They have their origin uninterrupted up to Japhet. See Babel.

The first conquest of this island was the Milesian, by Heremon and Ith, (sons of Milesius, king of Spain); Ith landed here from Galatia, and died of the wounds he received of the natives, 1071 before Christ, when the island was divided as at present. Heremon was the first monarch. It was governed by several kings, till conquered by Henry II.

Ireland.

Ireland.

From 323 to 103 before Christ, there were but two kings but what were killed by their successors.

King Cormac O'Con wrote a book, called 'Advice to kings,' about 254.

Ulster was colonized by the Scots, who in the 3d century covered the island.

Began to receive the Christian faith, about 430.

Had no archbishops till 1152. Before, the bishops were suffragans to the archbishop of Canterbury.

Invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants in that town.

Conquered by Henry II. who appointed first a viceroy, 1172.

All the Irish were ordered home, 1423.

The kings of England were called lords of Ireland, till 1542; when Henry VIII. took the title of king.

Erected into a kingdom by a bull from Pope Paul IV.

1555.

Invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again, by *ditto*, at Baltimore, 1601.

A formidable insurrection there, headed by Tyrone, 1598; ended with his defeat, 1601.

All the principal woods cut down by the order of Cromwell.

Linen trade opened, Dec. 23, 1779.

Its independency established, 1782.

The Genevans invited to settle there, 1782.

Order of St. Patrick founded. Feb 5, 1783.

See Hospital, Dublin Society, Poynings's Law, Easterlings.

Iron discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1432 before Christ; first cast in England at Backstead, Sussex, by Ralph Page and Peter Paude, 1544; Iron was not drawn by mills (an invention of Germany) till 1563. See Iron Mills.

Iron-mask, a state prisoner in France, so called from an iron mask, that he had fixed on his face, to conceal him, but with steel springs, to admit of his feeding; was supposed to have been some prince, and was treated

ed as such; a discovery of himself would have occasioned his death: He died 1704, after 43 years confinement.

Iron-Mills, first erected in England, by Godfrey Box, of Liege, 1590. See Iron.

Irrelagh Friary, Ireland, founded 1440, rebuilt 1602.

Isaiah began to prophesy 786; put to death by Hezekiah, 696 before Christ.

Isaac Table, a monument of antiquity, discovered at Rome, 1525.

Israel, the seat of the kingdom transferred from Tirzah to Samaria, by Omri, 924; kingdom of, finished by the taking of Samaria, (by Salmanaser) 721 before Christ. See Judah.

Israelites departure out of Egypt, Tuesday, May 5, 1491, Josephus says, 1985; fed with manna from heaven, Thursday, June 4, the same year; passed over Jordan, with Joshua, Friday, April 30, 1451 before Christ, and entered into Canaan.

Isthmian games; or, combats in the Isthmus of Athens, instituted by Syfiphus, king of Corinth, in honour of Neptune, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326; restored, 581 before Christ, held every fifth year. The reward, a chaplet of parsley.

Italy, a colony of Arcadians conducted by Evander there, 1243; first eruption of the Gauls into, 588; Cimbri and Teutones, driven out 113 before Christ. Several cities brought their present immunities of the emperor of Germany; Lucca gave 12,000 crowns; Florence, Genoa, and Bologna, 6000 each, 1286. See Crofiers.

J.

JACOBITES, a party called by that name, from the revolution to 1746, *viz.* those who expressed their wishes to restore the family of James II.

Jail distemper. See Accidents.

Jamaica discovered, by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509; taken from them by the English, under Admiral Pen, May 7, 1655; dreadful hurricane, August 23, 1722; another, Sept. 1, 1734; another, October,

October, 1744; another dreadful one, August 10, 1751; again, with an earthquake, when Savannah le Mar was overflowed by the sea, and destroyed, October 2, 1780; another, that did great damage, and killed 170 persons, July 30, 1784. See Earthquakes.

James I. king of Scotland, succeeded his father John, 1423; his father being at war with the English, he was taken by them, and remained a prisoner till 1424, when he was released, (on paying £. 40,000, and consenting to marry Joanna, grand-daughter to Edward III.) by John Duke of Bedford, regent, during the minority of Henry VI. to whom he paid homage for his crown: murdered in his bed by assassins, by order of his uncle, the earl of Athol, Feb. 19, 1437, whom he had punished for mal-administration during his imprisonment. He was succeeded by his son James II.

James II. king of Scotland, son of James I. succeeded his father 1437, being then 7 years old, killed at the siege of Roxburgh, by the bursting of a cannon, 1460, aged 29, and was succeeded by his son James III.

James III. of Scotland, son of James II. aged 7 years, succeeded his father, 1460; seduced by astrology, to which he was addicted, he arrested his two brothers John and Alexander, caused John to be assassinated; Alexander escaped, raised an army against him, and took him prisoner, but generously set him at liberty; his subjects however rebelled against him for his tyranny, and he fell by them in battle 1488; he was succeeded by his son James IV.

James IV. of Scotland, son of James III. aged 16, succeeded his father, 1488; married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, December, 1503; subdued his rebellious subjects, but afterwards assisting Louis XII. of France, against Henry VIII. of England; he was killed at the battle of Flodden-field, 1513, aged 41, and succeeded by his son James V. James IV. always wore a chain round his body, in penance for his father's murder.

James V. of Scotland, son of James IV. succeeded his father 1513, then only 18 months old, his mother Margaret being regent; when of age, he assumed
Francis

Francis I. of France, against Charles V. and married Francis's eldest daughter, 1535; buried his queen 1537, and married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise, and widow of Louis d'Orleans, by whom he had only one child, Mary, born 8 days before his death, which happened Dec. 13. 1542, he was succeeded by this daughter. See Mary, Queen of Scots.

James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, surnamed Stuart, son of Mary, queen of Scots (grand-daughter of Margaret, Henry VIIIth's sister), by Lord Darnley (See James IV.); born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; crowned king of Scotland, on his mother's being deposed, the earl of Murray regent, July 29, 1566; took the reins of government, 1578; went to Norway, October 22, and married Ann, princess of Denmark, Nov. 24, 1589; returned to Scotland, May 1, 1590; seized by the earl of Bothwell, 1593; was near being murdered by Gowrie, and his brother, at Perth, Aug. 5, 1600; succeeded Elizabeth on the throne of England, March 24, 1603; arrived in London, May 7, following; conspired against, in favour of Arabella Stuart, his second cousin, July following; styled himself king of Great Britain, 1606; created his son Henry, prince of Wales, May 1610; created 90 baronets to raise money, May 1611; created his son Charles prince of Wales, on the death of his son Henry, Nov. 1616; went into Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned Sept. following; lost his queen in a dropsy, March 1, 1619, aged 45; tore a protestation out of the Journals of the House of Commons, December 11, 1621; died of an ague at Theobald's, March 27, 1625; and was succeeded by his second son, Charles I. See Gunpowder-plot; Henry, prince of Wales; Mary, queen of Scots, Gowrie; Hanover, princess of; Stuart.

James II. brother of Charles II. born October 30, 1633; entered into the Spanish service, 1658; married Ann Hyde, the Lord Chancellor's daughter, Sept. 3, 1660; made lord high admiral, 1664; lost his wife, Mar. 31, 1671, aged 30; married the princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; a bill passed the House of Commons to exclude him from the succession, 1680; in going to Scotland

Scotland by sea, the vessel struck upon a sand-bank, he, with a few, escaped in the long-boat, 150 perished, 1682; succeeded Charles II. on the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; crowned April 23, following; received the Pope's Nuncio, 1687; fled, on the prince of Orange's being invited over, Dec. 12, 1688; seized at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall, Dec. 16; left England, by order of prince William, Dec. 23, 1688; and was succeeded by his daughter Mary and William III. her husband; and landed with an army at Kinsale in Ireland, Mar. 22, 1689; returned to France, June, 1690; died at St. Germain's, August 9, 1701. See Monmouth; Orange, prince of; William III. Pretender; Rem. Occur. *anno* 1688.

James's palace, St. built, 1530. See Park.

James's Powder. See James, Vol. II.

Jane Seymour, Henry the eighth's third wife, died in childbed with Edward VI. Oct. 1537.

Janissaries, Military order of, established among the Turks, 1362.

Jansenists, a sect, followers of Corn. Jansenius, bishop of Ypres, who broached a particular doctrine respecting grace and free-will. It made no noise in the world till after the death of its author, 1638.

Japan, Empire of, founded by Jerotimo, 1188; governed by kings 660 before Christ; first discovered by the Portuguese, 1549; Christianity prescribed there, 1586.

Jarrow monastery. See Gyrwi.

Jefferies, Miss, hanged for poisoning her uncle, March 1752.

Jehoshaphat overcame the Philistines 896 before Christ.

Jericho, Walls of, fell, 1454.

Jeroboam set up two golden calves at Dan and Bethel, to prevent his subjects going to worship at Jerusalem, 975 before Christ.

Jersey, earldom of, created, 1697. (name Villiers.)

Jersey, Guernsey, Sarke, and Alderney, were appendages of the duchy of Normandy, and united to the crown of England, by the first princes of the Norman line.

Jerusalem chamber, Westminster, supposed by Walpole to be derived from a room, which Henry III. when building the abbey, ordered to be called the Antioch

chamber, being a treasury for receiving the sums levied by the Jews, for carrying on the war with France. Jerusalem, Temple of, built 1094; city taken by Jehoshaphat 835; by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 578, 40 years after Jeremiah's prophecy, Ezek. iv. 6; the second temple began 534; finished under Darius, March 10, 515; the inhabitants butchered by Jason, 170 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, August 31, 70; an attempt to build it by Julian, 363; pillaged by the Persians, and 90,000 inhabitants killed, 613; taken by the Saracens, 637; converted into a mosque, 643; taken by Godfrey of Boulogne, who was there elected king of it, July 5, 1100; finally conquered by Saladin, 1187; now subject to the Turks. The Latin patriarchs of, ended, 1291.

Jesters were retained in courts from Henry VIII. to Queen Anne: Jester's court abolished in France by Louis XIV. in Germany, 1719.

Jesuits, Society of, established by Ignatius Loyola, 1536; expelled France, 1594; recalled, 1605; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; from Paraguay, 1733; France 1764; from Portugal, Sept. 3, 1759, having attempted to assassinate the king of Portugal, Dec. 3, 1759; from Bohemia and Denmark, 1766; Spain, Genoa, and Venice, April 2, 1767; Naples, Malta, and Parma, 1768; society suppressed by the Pope, August 25, 1773.

Jesus Christ was born, Monday, Dec. 25, in the year of the world, 4005, (Playfair says 4007); in that of Rome 752, four years before the common æra; his first ministry in 30; baptized by John, 30; celebrated his last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its stead, Thursday, April 2; crucified, April 3, at three in the afternoon; rose April 5; ascended, Thursday, May 14; in all 33, or in 29, allowing his birth to have happened 4 years before the common æra.

Jesus college, Oxford, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1571. (nineteen fellows).

Jesus college, Cambridge, founded by the bishop of Ely, 1496 (sixteen fellows).

Jewels. Agnes Sorel was the first woman that wore any, 1434.

Jews,

Jews, carried into Assyria, by Salmanazer, 720 before Christ.

The seventy years captivity of, began 606 bef. Christ; ended 536 before Christ.

The captivity of 100,000 by Ptolemy, 320 before Xt.

Twelve thousand cut to pieces by Pompey in the temple of Jerusalem, during the time of the sacrifice, 62 before Christ.

Banished from Rome, 19.

Those about Cerene, headed by one Andræ, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans; they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those whom they assassinated, 115.

Five hundred and eighty thousand of them destroyed by the Romans, 135, and almost all banished from Judea.

Banished from Spain and France, 616.

The first known in England, were invited over by William I. 1067.

Twelve thousand slain in Germany, by those of the Crusade, 1096.

Thinking to invoke the Divine clemency, at the solemnization of the passover at Paris, they sacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the son of a rich tradesman, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the rest were banished the kingdom 1180. From this circumstance, the Jews have been ever since held in detestation.

Massacred, Sept. 3, 1189, at the coronation of Rich. I. Seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235.

One hundred and two were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged, the rest heavily fined, 1255.

Seven hundred were slain in London, because a Jew would have forced a Christian to pay him more than two shillings per week for the loan of twenty, 1262.

Jews.

Every Jew who lent money upon usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274.

Two hundred and sixty-seven were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277.

The same year, the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn at horses tails and hanged.

All the Jews synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282.

All the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the king, and they, to the number of 15,060, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287. They remained banished 364 years, till Oliver Cromwell restored them.

A general massacre of them at Verdun, by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the Infidels by them; 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity; when, for the want of other weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317.

Driven out of Germany, 1392; out of France, 1394.

Ditto out of Spain, to the number of 150,000, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was against them that the inquisition was there first established.

A massacre of them at Lisbon, 1506; 2000 were destroyed.

There was not a Jew in this island from 1610, to 1624.

Act passed here to naturalize them, 1753; repealed, on the petition of all the cities in England, 1754.

Four executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins's servant, Dec. 9, 1771.

See Massacre, Rem. Occur. *anno* 800.

Joan, Pope, was said to be a maid who had concealed her sex in men's clothes, and was promoted to the papal dignity in 856 after Leo IV. that she reigned two years

years and five months, and was succeeded by Benedict III; but as several historians have not mentioned her, it is conjectured to be a fable to depict the effeminate manners of Benedict III.

John, fourth son of Henry II. born at Oxford 1166; married his cousin Avifa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester, 1189; aimed at the crown during his brother Richard's confinement 1193; excluded from the succession, 1194; pardoned by his brother Rich. I. 1195, and appointed by him his successor, 1199; in exclusion of Arthur, son of his next brother Geoffrey; crowned May 27, 1199; divorced Avifa, on a plea of being too near of kin and married Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême, contracted to the comte de la Marche, whom, on the death of John, she married, 1200; crowned again with his queen, 1200; and again at Canterbury, 1201; went to Paris soon after, besieged Mirabel, vanquished his nephew Arthur, took him prisoner, Aug. 2, 1203, and caused him to be murdered, then about twenty years old; cited to Paris, to answer for the crime, but did not attend, of course he was deprived of his dominions in France; crowned again in England the same year; the kingdom put under an interdict, for his opposing the Pope's nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1208; excommunicated for non-submission, 1209; landed with an army in Ireland, June 8, 1210, and quelled the revolt; deposed by the Pope, 1212, and the king of France employed to put the sentence in execution; submitted and surrendered his crown to the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213, was absolved, July 20, following; resigned the crown again to the Pope, and the interdict was taken off, 1214; compelled to sign Magna Charta, at Runny Mead, 1215; the barons offered the crown to Louis, the king of France's son, who accepted it, 1215; Louis landed in England with a large army, 1216; John retired with his crown, &c. from Lynn to Lincolnshire, and lost all his treasure and baggage, as he passed through the marshes; sickened at this, and died of a fever at Newark-castle, Oct. 28, 1216; was buried in Worcester-cathedral, and succeeded by Henry III. his son, by his first wife. See Henry II; De Courcy; Louis.

- John of Gaunt's house, near Lincoln, built 1397.
- John's, St. college, Cambridge, founded by Henry the seventh's mother, 1508. (fifty-nine fellows.)
- John's, St. college, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, 1557. (fifty-nine fellows.)
- Johnson, Reverend Samuel, degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, for a libel on the duke of York, Dec. 1, 1686.
- Jona monastery, in the Hebrides, Scotland, built by St. Columba. In this Isle is the Reilig Ouran, or famous burying place of the ancient Scottish kings. See second light.
- Jongleurs, The, in France, were those who sung the pieces of the Troubadours; but the professions were sometimes united. See Troubadours.
- Joseph sold, 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; governor of Egypt, 1715; sent for his father Jacob, 1706; bought all the lands of Egypt, and let them out at a fifth part of their produce, 1702; died in Egypt, 1635 before Christ, aged 110.
- Joseph and Mary, with Jesus, returned to Nazareth, in 3 before the common era.
- Joshua, Book of, written 1415 before Christ; contains a period of about 20 years.
- Juan Fernandes, discovered by the English, 1709.
- Jubilee among the christians at the end of every century, instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every 50 years, by order of Clement VI. Urban VI. reduced it to every 33d year, and Paul II. to every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed. One was held in England, 1376, being the 50th year of Edward the third's reign. Cloths of gold and silver were then worn.
- Judah and Israel, The kingdoms of, divided 795 before Christ. See Israel.
- Judges appointed, 1176; for life 1762; sent to India, 1773. - See Circuits.
- Jugurtha, War with, 111 before Christ.
- Julian year commenced Jan. 1, 45 before Christ. It was invented by Joseph Scaliger, and has been adopted by chronologers, comprehending all time. It reaches 706 years.

years beyond the Creation, and all different æras and computations may be referred and adjusted to it.

Julius Agricola, a Roman general, totally subdued Britain, 78.

Julius Cæsar, emperor of Rome, born July 10, 100; invaded Britain, landing at Deal, August 26, 55; left it Sept. 20, following; returned, May, 55; left it Sept, following; killed in the senate-house, March 15, 44; before Christ, after having fought 50 battles, slain above 1,192,000 men, and taken by assault, 1000 towns.

Jupiter's moons first discovered by Galileo, Jan. 7, 1610.

Jury. Trial by 12 judges introduced first into Denmark, by Regnerus, who began to reign 820; the institution borrowed here by Ethelred, and juries established, as at present, 979; the custom of keeping them from food, till after their verdict, took its rise from the fear of bribery, it being customary for the plaintiff and the defendant to feast them.

Justices of peace first instituted, 1344; their power enlarged and settled as at present, 1590. Rotation bill passed, 1792. See Conservators.

Justice in Eyre (similar to the justices of assize) instituted according to Camden, 1184; but they appear to be of older date.

Justiciary court, Scotland, established, 1672.

Justs. There were royal ones in Smithfield, between the earl of Hainault, and certain Hanoverians, challengers, and the earl of Somerset, and an equal number of Englishmen, defendants, 1403; the victory was on the Englishmen's side.

K.

KALMUCKS, a nation of Tartary, now subject to Russian; they and the Mongouls were one and the same people. See Mongouls, Tartary.

Kamschatka discovered by the Russians, 1739.

Kara-Kitai, a barbarous nation the ancient inhabitants of Leaoting, who in the tenth century made themselves masters of many of the northern provinces of China.

They founded the dynasty of *Leao*, the descendants of whom held the government till 1114, when the Nut-schen, an other barbarous nation, beyond Korea, subdued the Kitans, and founded the dynasty of *Kim*. The princes of the Leao family fled and founded a new empire, called themselves by way of distinction Kara, or black Kitans. China is called Katai by the Russians, Tartars, &c. to this day.

Keiths, The, overpowered the clan Guns, and slew them in the chapel of St. Tayre, near Sinclair castle, Scotland, 1478.

Kelly, Scots earldom of, created 1619. (name Erskine.)

Kendal, Westmoreland, incorporated by James I.

Kenelworth-castle built, 1120; priory (Augustines) built, 1122.

Kenmure, Lord, executed for rebelling, Feb. 24, 1716.

Kenred succeeded his uncle Ethelred, as 13th king of Britain, 704; turned monk, 708, and was succeeded by his cousin Ceolred, son of Ethelred, last king but one.

Kenrick succeeded his father Cerdic, as 4th king of Britain; crowned king of the West-Saxons, 534; died 560, and was succeeded in the monarchy by his elder son Ceaulin.

Kenington, Irish barony, created 1776. (Edwardes.)

Kent, earl of, brother to Edward II. beheaded March 19, 1330, for conspiring against Edw. III. See Edw. III.

Kent, The maid of. See Impostors.

Kenulf, king of Mercia, succeeded Egfrid, as 18th king of Britain, 798; died 819; buried at Winchcomb, and succeeded by Egbert, king of Wessex.

Keppel, Lord, tried for not doing his utmost to destroy the French fleet, July 27, 1778, and honourably acquitted.

Keppel of Elveden, viscount, Title of, created 1782. (name Keppel.)

Ker of Wakefield, earldom of, created 1722. (name Ker.)

Kerry, Irish earldom of, created 1722. (Fitzmaurice.)

Ket the tanner, hanged at Norwich, for rebelling, 1549. See Rebellion.

Ket's Coity-house, Kent, erected over the grave of Catigern, 445.

Kew-bridge built, 1759.

- Kildare cathedral, Ireland, beaten down, 1691.
 Kildare, Fitzgerald, earl of, and his five uncles, executed in London, for attempting to raise a rebellion in Ireland, Feb. 3, 1537.
 Kilkenny, the statute of, passed, 1364.
 Kilmaine, Irish barony, created, 1789. (Browne.)
 Kilmarnock and Balmerino, Lords, beheaded on Tower-hill, August, 1746, for taking part in the rebellion of 1745.
 Kilmorey, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1625. (name Needham.)
 King, Influence of the, in parliament, abridged, 1782.
 King of Oakham, barony of, created 1723. (name King.)
 Kingdoms, Origin of, by Nimrod. See Babylon.
 King's college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VI. 1441. (fifty-eight fellows). One Cloos was the architect of the chapel, which cost 14,000*l.* as much now as 140,000*l.* See Freemasons.
 King's evil was supposed to be cured by a touch of the kings of England; the first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, 1058; his sanctity procured belief, and his successors continued it as part of their grandeur. It was dropped by George I.
 King's Lynn, Norf. Bailiffs, first made mayors, 1204.
 King's speech, The first, delivered, 1107, by Henry I.
 Kings, Books of, contain the history of the kings of Israel and Judah, from the beginning of Solomon's reign, down to the Babylonish captivity, a space of near 600 years.
 Kingston, Dutchess of, tried for bigamy, and convicted, April 22, 1776.
 Kingston, Irish earldom of, created 1768. (name King.)
 Kingston on Thames chartered by king John.
 Kingston, Dukedom of, created 1715. (name Pierpont.)
 Kinlofs abbey, Scotland, founded 1150.
 Kinnaird, Scots barony of, created 1682. (Kinnaird)
 Kinnoul, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Hay.)
 Kinsale fort, Ireland, erected in Charles II's reign.
 Kircudbright, Scots barony, created 1633. (Maclellan.)
 Kirkby and Wade, sea-captains, shot at Plymouth for desertion, April 14, 1703.

Kirkham priory (Augustines) Yorkshire, built, 1122.

Kirkstall abbey (Cistercians) Yorkshire, built 1147.

Kirkstead abbey (Cistercians) Lincolnshire, built 1139.

Kissing the Pope's foot, took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, introduced by Dioclesian, thence also the custom of a vassal's kneeling to his lord, in homage. Kissing the hands of great men, was a Grecian custom.

Kit-cat club, a society of noblemen and gentlemen, about 30 in number, established 1703, for the purpose of promoting the protestant succession in the house of Hanover; the club took its name from one Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, who lived near the tavern where they met, in King's-street, Westminster, and who served them.

Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.

Kneeling to sovereigns. See Kissing.

Knight-errantry. See Duelling.

Knighthood, (derived from ancient chivalry, which took place on the continent, when, in a state of anarchy, for the defence of the women) a military institution of the Romans, who after their union with the Sabines, created three centuries of knights, about 750 before Christ; first instituted in England 540; during the heptarchy, it was conferred by the priests at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword. The first knight made by the sovereign was Athelstan, by Alfred, 900: the custom of ecclesiastics conferring this honour was suppressed, 1100; all persons possessing an annual income of ten pounds, were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III. 1254. (See Accolade. Rem. Occur. *anno* 1508.) In France, it was an association to protect the women from the violence of marauders, and was instituted about 1050; the ceremony of dubbing knights arose from the adoption of arms anciently practised in Germany, which was a present of arms, from a prince by way of reward, and the adopted son was to defend the father on all occasions.

Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. See Malta.

Knights Hospitallers. See Malta, Knights Templars.

Knights Banneret, Title of, first given by Conan who commanded the Roman legions in England, 383.

Knights

Knights Templars, a religious and military order instituted, 1119; they came to England early in Stephen's reign, and settled at the Temple in London under Hen. II. and at other places; all of them arrested in France, in one day; they were charged with great crimes and great riches; 59 of them were burnt alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; they were all seized in England the same year; their order destroyed by Philip of France at the council at Vienna, 1311, and their wealth given to the knights hospitallers, which see; abolished throughout Europe, 1312. See knighthood, Teutonic.

Knights of the round table, instituted at Windsor, 1344.

Knitting, an invention introduced from Spain, early in Elizabeth's reign.

Knives first made in England, 1563. This was the first branch of cutlery made here.

Known-men, a name given to the Lollards, by Smith, bishop of Lincoln, 1500. See Lollards.

Koran, The, translated into Latin, 1143.

L.

LACEDEMON. See Sparta.

Lacock nunnery, Wilts, built 1233.

Lacseals, The, discovered by chance in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23, 1622; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, surgeon of London, 1770. See Thoracic duct.

Ladies first introduced at court by the queen of Louis XII. about 1500; much later in England.

Ladrone and Philippine Islands; the first European discoverer of them was Ferdinand Magellus, 1520.

Laity and clergy, Distinction of, established before 150.

Lakenheath, Norfolk, infinite damage done there by a land-flood, 1667.

Lama, the idolatrous religion of the Tartars.

Lamb, Dr. murdered in the streets of London, 1628.

Lambert burnt in Smithfield, 1538.

Lambeth palace built, 1184; college and chapel founded by Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, about 1196.

Lancaster castle, built by Edward III.; town incorporated by king John; priory founded, 1188.

Lancaster, Plantagenet, earl of, grandson to Henry III. beheaded, March 1322, for conspiring against the Spencers, favourites of his first cousin Edward II.

Lancaster, Duchy court of, London, erected 1370; made a county Palatine, 1376.

Lancastrian family, the first king of, was Henry IV. See York, the crown.

Land let in general for 18 years an acre throughout England, 1544. Rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was computed at six millions, about 1600; 12 years purchase was then the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to 14 millions, and land was worth 18 years purchase. It rose to 35 years purchase in 1778, but fell in 1779, to 24 years; in 1782 to 20 years.

Landaff bishopric, founded about 490; cathedral, built, 982; chancellorship and precentorship erected about 1200.

Landaff, Irish barony, created 1783. (name Mathew.)

Land-cheap. See Malden.

Land-tax collected very early in tenths, fifteenths, scutages, &c. 891, but settled as it now stands, 1692; established on places, 1760; land-tax in 1733 was only 1s. in the pound. See Military services.

Lanercost priory, of the Augustine order, Cumberland, founded 1169.

Lanerk-castle, Scotland, founded by Robert Bruce, 1314.

Laneborough, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (name Butler.)

Langdale of Home, barony of, created 1657. (name Langdale.)

Langford, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1766. (name Rowley.)

Languages. The first spoken on the earth was Hebrew, of which the Chaldee and Syriac are dialects. The original European ones were 13, Greek, Latin, Dutch, Slavonian spoken in the East, Welch, Biscayan spoken in Spain, Irish, Albanian in the mountains of Epirus, Tartarian, the old Illyrian, the Jazygian remaining yet in Liburnia, the Chaucin in the North of Hungary, and the Finnic in East Friesland. Arabic is the mother tongue of Africa. From the Latin sprung

sprung the Italian, French, and Spanish, and from the Spanish the Portuguese. The Turkish is a dialect to the Tartarian, with a mixture of others. From the High Dutch or Teutonic, sprung the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polonian, &c. French is allowed to proceed from the ancient British or Welch. See Babel.

Languard fort, Essex, built by James I.

Languedoc, The parliament of, erected by Charles VII. 1441; the canal of, begun and finished under Louis the fourteenth.

Landisdown, marquisate, created 1784. (name Petty.)

Lanterns, the invention of king Alfred, 890.

Lantphey court, Pembrokeshire, built before 1335.

La Ramie, hanged at Paris, for personating the son of Charles IX. 1596.

Lapland, converted to Christianity, 1160.

Lathe, The, for turning, is very ancient; according to Diodorus Siculus, it was first used by a grandson of Dædalus. Pliny says, it was invented by Theodore the Samian. See Statuary.

Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, about 581; in France, in the 9th century; abolished in processes at law, 1731.

Latins, The, reduced to the subjection of the Romans, 339 before Christ.

Latium, City of, now Romania, built by Latinus, king of the Latins, 904 before Christ. See Aborigines.

Lauderdale, Scots earldom of, created 1623. (Maitland.)

Launceston castle, Cornwall, built by the Romans; town built about 900; incorporated 1555.

Laureate. See Poet.

Laurel, the, common, with the horse-chefnut, first brought into the Low countries from Constantinople, as a present from the Imperial ambassador to Clusius the botanist, who called it Lauro-Cerasus, 1576; it was before called the date of Trebifond.

Law Burrows, in Scotland, an ancient security to keep the peace.

Laws, The most ancient Attick laws, from whence the Roman were afterwards taken, owe their origin to the laws of Moses; a tribunal of justice first established in

in the kingdom of Argos, by Phoroneus, son of Inachus, 1808 before Christ (See Inachus). The first regular system was established at Athens, by Draco, this was afterwards abolished and a new one given by Solon. Roman law collected by Theodosius the younger, 438; the code completed under Justinian, about 533; the Saxon code by Ina, 709; Alfred's body of laws made, 890; those of Edward the Confessor composed, 1065; restored to England by Hen. I. 1100; the Pandect of Justinian found in the ruins of Almalphi, 1137; laws digested by Glanville, 1181; Oleron, or maritime laws made by Richard I. when at Oleron. See Canon, Civil, Molmutian.

Lawyers excluded parliament in Henry the fourth's time. See Parliament.

Laver, Councillor, hanged for enlisting men into the Pretender's service, March 17, 1723.

Lazaro, St. Order of, instituted, 1119; confirmed, 1255.

Lazarus raised from the dead, 33; died Dec. 17, 63.

Le Motte, Monsieur, the French spy, hanged at Tyburn, July 27, 1781.

Leadenhall, built as a storehouse for the poor, 1446.

League between the Emperor, Pope, and Venetians, against the French, October 4, 1511.

—— between the Emperor and Henry VIII. against Francis I. 1521.

—— between the Pope, Emperor, Venetians, &c. against Francis I. 1523.

—— between Henry VIII. and Charles V. against Francis I. 1643.

—— between the Pope and the Emperor against the protestants, 1546.

—— between the Pope and France, against the Spaniards, Dec. 15, 1555.

—— of the beggars (for so were the protestants called) to oppose the inquisition in Flanders, 1560.

—— between Spain, Venice, and the Pope, against the Turks, 1570.

—— of the Huguenots, or French protestants in France, which occasioned a civil war, 1576.

—— between France and England, 1603.

—— between the protestant princes, against the Emperor, 1626.

League

League between Spain and Denmark, against Sweden, 1637.

—— in Scotland, against episcopacy, 1638.

—— between Denmark and Holland, 1649.

—— between Venice and Poland, against the Turks, 1684.

—— of Ausburgh, against France, June 11, 1686.

—— between Denmark, Poland, and Russia, against Sweden, 1699.

—— between France, Spain, and Portugal, against England, Holland, and Germany, 1701.

—— between the French and the American rebels, Oct. 30, 1778.

—— between France and Holland, against England, 1784.

See Cambray, Convention.

Lear, king of Britain, began to reign in 900. He built the city of Leicester, where he was buried, 840 before Christ, leaving his youngest daughter Cordelia, queen, who after reigning five years, being taken prisoner by her sister, slew herself.

Leather, a duty first laid on it, 1339.

Lectisternium, feast of, instituted at Rome, 399 bef. Xt.

Ledbury hospital, Hereford, founded 1232; refounded by queen Elizabeth, 1580.

Le Despenser, barony of, created 1231. (name Stapleton)

Leeds castle, founded about 857; built 1071; re-built in the 11th century; chartered by Charles I. anew by Charles II.

Leeds, Dukedom of, created 1694. (name Osborne.)

Lees priory, Essex, built, 1306.

Legion, Roman, contained from 3000 to 6000 men.

Leiburn castle, Kent, built about 1190.

Leicester, built by Lear. (See Lear) abbey (Augustines) built, 1143; town incorporated by king John; walls demolished, 1662.

Leicester, earldom of, created, 1784. (name Townsend.)

Leigh of Stoneleigh, barony of, created 1643. (name Leigh.)

Leinster, Irish dukedom of, created 1766. (name Fitzgerald.)

Leinster, visc. Title of, created, 1745. (Fitzgerald.)

Leitrim, Irish barony, created 1783. (name Clements.)

Lenox,

Lenox, Scotch dukedom of, created 1675. (name Lenox.)
 Lent, the fast of, instituted 140; first established here in Kent, by Ercombert, 640.

Leo. See Pope.

"Let us pray," a form used by the Heathen Greeks, prior to their worship at sacrifice.

Leominster, Herefordshire, chartered by queen Mary.

Lesbos, Isle of, began to be peopled about 1045 bef. Xt.

Leskard, Cornwall, incorporated 1580.

Lestock. See Matthews.

Leithwithiel, Cornwall, incorporated by the 33 Edward I.

Letters invented by Memnon the Egyptian, 1822; first brought by Cadmus from Phœnicia to Greece, and afterwards introduced among the savages of Europe, about 1500 before Christ; carried by the Europeans to America about 1500. See Memnon, Vol. II. Figures.

Letters of Slanes are a discharge in old Scots law given to a murderer, by the relations of the person murdered, on paying a certain fine.

Levant trade commenced 1511; soon dwindled, but revived, 1610. See Turkey Company.

Level, The Carpenter's, invented by Theodore the Samian, in the time of the Greeks.

Levellers in London restrained, 1648.

Leven and Melville, Scots earldom of, created 1641. (name Leslie.)

Lewellin, the last prince of the Welch, defeated and slain by the English, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.

Lawes priory (Cluniac monks) founded, and castle built, 1078; archdeaconry erected, 1180.

Leyden jubilee instituted, 1675. See Universities.

Liberty of the subject. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1679.

Libra, The Roman, was equal to 3lb. English.

Library, first public one founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 before Christ; first private library, the property of Aristotle, 334 before Christ; first large one at Rome, built by Theophrastus; Alexandrian, founded 283, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt 47 before Christ; again, consisting of 700,000 volumes, 642; the Vatican at Rome, founded 1446.

Licences

Licences first enjoined to Dealers in exciseable goods,
1784.

Licinian law proposed in Rome, 376, passed 367. bef. Xt.

Lie, The great affront of giving the, arose from the word
"Thou liest," in the oath taken by the defendant in
judicial combats before engaging, when charged with
any crime by the plaintiff; and Francis I. of France,
to make current his giving the lie to the Emperor,
first stamped it with infamy, by saying in a solemn
assembly that "he was no honest man that would bear
the lie." See Combats.

Liege, Revolution of, 1789.

Lifford, Irish viscount, created 1780. (name Hewit.)

Light and colours, Theory of, given by Sir Isaac New-
ton, 1666.

Light-houses were first raised, 1757.

Lightning &c. so dreadful as to throw down several
churches, Feb. 1222.

It thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods,
that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233.

As the king and queen were talking together in their
bedchamber, a flash of lightning passed by them, and
killed two of their servants who were waiting on
them, but did them no hurt, 1285.

Destroyed many men and beasts, and burnt many
houses, &c. 1360.

St. Paul's steeple, and that of Waltham-crofs, were
fired by lightning, Candlemas-day, 1443.

See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1703.

Lights in churches first introduced in day-time, about
50. The original institution was at the religious as-
semblies of christians, to avoid the scandal occasioned
by their meeting in the dark, at night, during the times
of persecution.

Lights of the Zodiac, first observed by an Englishman,
1649.

Ligurians. See Genoa.

Lillestul priory, Salop, (order of St. Nicholas) built,
1104.

Lima founded by Pizarro, 1535.

Limburgh, Barony of, added to Prussia, 1713.

Limerick, Siege of, 1691. See Mayor.

Lincluden

Lincluden abbey, Scotland, founded in the reign of Malcolm IV. who died 1165.

Lincoln, once a Roman colony; castle built, by the Romans; cathedral built, 1070; bishopric formed by uniting Sidnacheſter and Dorcheſter, 1086; deanery, archdeaconry, chancellorſhip, and precentorſhip erected, 1092; ſubdeanery, *ditto*, 1140; city burnt, 1123; Newport-gate a Roman building.

Lincoln college, Oxford, founded by the biſhop of Lincoln, 1427. (twelve fellows.)

Lincoln's inn, London, the palace of the biſhop of Chicheſter, about 1226; converted into an inn about 1310. See Inns of Court.

Lindisfarne monaſtery, Northumberland, founded before 651; preſent one built, 1104. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, till removed to Cheſter.

Lindores, Scots barony, created 1600. (name Leſlie.)

Lindores abbey, Scotland, founded 1178.

Lindſay, Sir James, executed for murdering Roger de Kirkpatrick at Carlawercock Caſtle, June, 1357.

Linen firſt made in England, by Flemiſh weavers, 1253. Diodorus Siculus relates that very fine cloth was made in Malta, before 21; till 1253, woollen ſhirts were worn, as now by the mountaineers in Wales; linen weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands; eſtabliſhed in London, 1386; ſtaining of linen firſt known here, 1597; linen trade, Ireland, began by lord Wentworth, 1634; Britiſh linen company erected, 1746; fine linen made in Ireland from nettles, 1753.

Liſbon (Portugal) made a free port by John II. cuſtom-houſe burnt, May 31, 1766. See Earthquake, Academies.

Liſburne, Iriſh earldom, created, 1766. (name Vaughan.)

Liſle, Iriſh barony, created 1758. (name Lyſaght.)

Liſmore of Shanbally, Iriſh barony, created 1785. (name O'Callaghan.)

Litanies firſt uſed in churches, 443; the firſt in England, 1343.

Litchfield biſhopric founded by Oſwy, king of Mercia, 656; united with Coventry, 1086; precentorſhip erected, 1130; treaſurerſhip and deanery, *ditto*, 1140; chan-

chancellorship, *ditto*, 1222; cathedral built 667; rebuilt, 1148.

Literary property, Statute in favour of, passed, 1710; adjudged not perpetual, 1774.

Literature was so little known from the 9th to almost the 14th century, that few men of eminence in church and state could either read or write. See Signing, Books.

Liturgy first read in Scotland, July 23, 163.

Liverpool castle built, and town chartered by king John.

Liveries originated in our British ancestors cloathing their vassals in uniform, to distinguish families; as they painted arms and symbols in their cloaths and armour for the same purpose.

Livonia converted to christianity, 1186; ceded to Poland, 1561.

Llanstephen castle, Carmarthenshire, built 1138.

Llantony abbey, Wales, founded, 1137.

Llanvyllin, Montgomeryshire, chartered by Edward III.

Loadstone, its attractive virtues, according to Pliny, were known to the ancients; but its inclination to the poles, was not then discovered; it was however known before 1180.

Locks or Sluice-gates. See Guilford.

Locusts, swarms of them, settled on the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables, 1748.

Logarithms, for the use of seamen, invented by baron Napier, a Scotchman. See Napier's bones.

Logwood cultivated in Carolina, 1732.

Londes, Irish viscount, created 1789. (name Loftus.)

Lollards (a term of reproach equal to that of fanatics) were those who dissented from the church of England, before the renounced popery. They sprung from William Lollard, who began to propagate his opinions, 1315, and was burnt at Cologne, 1351; and after his death the disciples of Wickliffe were called Lollards; proscribed by parliament, 1406; greatly multiplied in England, 1409; many Lollards executed about 1414. See Oldcastle.

Lombardy, Kingdom of, began 573. The Lombards were a detachment of Alemans from Brandenburg, invited into Italy by Justinian, to serve against the Goths. As a reward for their services, the emperor gave them
part

part of Upper Pannonia, now a part of Lower Austria, 548; from whence they passed into Italy, and their chief was proclaimed king by his army at Milan, 570; besieged Rome 595. This kingdom made considerable conquests 'till 771, when Desiderius, their last king, was taken by Charlemagne, and their territories annexed to the German empire; some of the Lombards afterwards inhabited Italy, formed themselves into societies, and companies of them settled in every kingdom; they became the carriers and bankers of Europe; one of these companies settled in Lombard street, London.

London first founded by Brute, a lineal descendant of Aeneas, 1150 before Christ, and called Troynovant; afterwards called Lundain from *Llan Dion*, the temple of Diana; it was called Caer Lud, in the reign of king Lud (which see), Augusta, in Julius Cæsar's time, and founded by the Romans, 49; it went by the name of Londonceaster in the time of the Saxons, and Camera Regia in that of William the Conqueror; made a bishopric in 653, though others say it was in the time of Constantine the Great, for that the bishop of London was at the council of Arles in 314; deanery erected before the conquest; archdeaconry before 1136; chancellorship, 1150; treasurererhip, 1160; precentorship, 1203; city repaired by Alfred, 885; burnt to the ground about 912; nearly destroyed by fire, 1077; charter first granted 1079; burnt again, 1130; the chief magistrate in William the Ist's time was called Port-reeve, a title first given in the time of the Saxons, 654; Richard I. ordained two bailiffs, but king John changed them to a mayor; obtained their first free charter for electing their own magistrates, 1208; common hunt first appointed 1226; aldermen first appointed 1242; most of the houses were thatched, 1246; John Norman, the first mayor sworn at Westminster, 1250; houses built with wood, 1300; no mace carried before the mayor, 'till 1338; privileges of the city taken away, but restored on submission, 1386; alderman elected annually, till 1394; charter declared forfeited, 1683; taken away, 1688; given again, 1689; lord-mayor not a freeman of one of the 12 companies,

1742; gates taken down, 1760; common council ordered to wear blue silk gowns at court, Sept. 14, 1761; discontinued the practice, 1775; streets new paved and signs removed, 1764; Newgate taken down, 1776; city remonstrated on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, 1770. See Tyler, Hustings, Companies, British Antiquities, Building, and Rem. Occur. Vol. II. *annis* 1558, 1580.

London bridge built of timber, in the reign of Ethelred, between 993 and 1016; built new with timber, 1165; finished with stone, after thirty-three years labour, 1209; houses took fire at both ends, the people thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges, several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1214; its waterworks invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758; toll discontinued March 25, 1782.

London Stone, Cannon-street, first placed there by the Romans, 15 before Christ.

Londonderry, 210,000 acres there granted to the city of London, 1610; town besieged, April 20, 1689.

Londonderry, Irish barony, created 1789. (Stewart.)

Longbeard, William Fitz Osborn, a lawyer, so called, hanged at Tyburn, for stirring up the people to sedition, after 1197. This was the first instance of the people rising in defence of their liberties, independent of the barons and the clergy.

Longford, Irish earldom, created 1785. (Pakenham.)

Longitude. Harrison's time-keeper invented, 1763; Le Roi, of Paris, invented a watch that keeps time better, 1776.

Lonsdale, Earldom of, created, 1784. (name Lowther.)

Loom engine, The weaver's Dutch, was brought into use here, from Holland, about 1676.

Lord High Steward, the first appointed for a coronation, was Thomas, second son of Henry IV; the first for a trial of a peer, was Edward earl of Devon, on the arraignment of John earl of Huntingdon, in the same reign.

Lord lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

Lord

Lord Mayor's show, London, the first 1453. See *Rera*.
Occur. *anno* 1433.

Lord Steward of the Household, so called since 1540;
before, he was styled grand master of the household.

Lords, House of. See Parliament, Peers.

Lorraine, given by the emperor Lotharius, to his second
son, as an independent duchy, about 851; it con-
tinued under its princes till 1670, when it was seized
by Louis XIV. of France, and annexed to that crown,
though the empty title is retained by another.

Lothian, Scots marquissate, created 1701. (name Kerr.)

Lotteries, Public, first established in England, 1569.

Loughborough, Barony of, created 1780. (name Wed-
derburne.)

Louis XV. king of France stabbed by Damien, but not
mortally, Jan. 5, 1757.

Louis, son of Phillip II. of France, laid claim to the
crown of England, from the pope's nomination, and
landed with an army in the isle of Thanet, May 23,
1216. See John, king.

Louis d'or, a French coin, equal to our guinea, first
struck in the reign of Louis XIII. 1641.

Louisburg taken by the English, June 1745; given up
to the French, 1749; retaken July 22, 1758.

Louisiana discovered by the French, 1633; settled by
them, 1718; ceded to England, east of the Mississippi,
1763.

Louth park abbey, Lincolnshire, built 1139.

Louvre, The, at Paris, was so called from *L'oeuvre*, the
new work.

Love, Rev. Christopher, beheaded, 1651, aged 33.

Love-feasts established in the first century.

Lovel and Holland, Barony of, created 1762. (name
Percivall.)

Low Countries, the country of the ancient Belgæ, con-
quered by Julius Cæsar, 47 before Christ; passed
into the hands of France, 412; governed by earls,
subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369; by mar-
riage the 17 provinces came into the house of Austria,
but were yielded to Spain by Charles V. 1556; seven
of the provinces shook off the Spanish yoke, 1579;
acknowledged

acknowledged independent by Spain, 1648; the other ten remained with the duke of Austria, to whom Philip of Spain gave them as a marriage portion with his daughter Elizabeth, 1598; by the treaty of Vienna, the seven were annexed to the German empire, 1725; that part now held by France was annexed to France, 1748; threw off their dependency on the empire, and united under the name of the Belgic states, Jan. 1790; insurgents quelled, Nov. 1790. See United Provinces.

Lowth, Irish earldom of, created 1759. (name Birmingham.)

Lubec, City of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again 1276.

Lucan of Castlebar, Irish barony, created 1766. (name Bingham.)

Lucca, its republic founded, 300; purchased its independency of the emperor for 10,000 crowns.

Lucera, Italy, a city of the Daunians in great repute, 320 before Christ; sacked 663; restored to the Christians, and the cathedral built, 1300; plundered by banditti, 1590.

Lucern brought into the Palatinate, about 1575; into England soon after.

Ludi Romani instituted about 616. *Seculares*, The, first celebrated at Rome, 456; revived by Augustus 17 before Christ; *Florates* instituted 140 before Christ; they were held every 110 years, and the tenth and last was held 404; *Apollinares* fixed 208 before Christ.

Ludlow, Irish earldom of, created 1760. (name Ludlow.)

Ludlow-castle, Salop, built soon after the conquest.

Lulworth-castle, Dorset, built 1610.

Lumley, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1628. (name Saunderfon.)

Lungs, Vesicles of the, discovered by Malphigi, 1681.

Lupercalia, The festival of, instituted in Arcadia, 1326 before Christ; was continued in February, till the reign of pope Gelasius, who abolished it about 480. The rites of this festival were expressive of an early state of society, before the invention of arts and agriculture.

Lustration,

Lustration, The first at Athens, 1326 before Christ.

Lutgerhall-castle, Wilts, built before 1199.

Luxury, Asiatic, introduced into Rome, 187 before Christ.

Lydia, an ancient kingdom, under a long dynasty of kings, the last of whom was the rich Croesus, who was conquered by Cyrus, 544. It continued part of the Persian empire, 'till that was conquered by Alexander, and about 283 it became part of the new kingdom of Pergamos, till Attalus bequeathed it to the Romans, 133 before Christ. It was at last taken from the eastern empire by the Turks, 1326. See Medea.

Lyme-castle, Kent, built long before 1379.

Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, chartered by Edward I.

Lyons, France, founded by Lucius Plancus, 43 before Christ. See Academies.

Lyon's-inn, London, established 1420. See Inns of Court.

Lyre, a stringed instrument, said to be invented by Mercury, about 2004; first made of a tortoise shell, hence its name *Tesludo*; improved by Terpander, 673 before Christ.

M

MACARTNEY of Liffanoure, Irish barony, created 1776. (name Macartney.)

Maccabees, Government of Judea under the, which continued 126 years, 163 before Christ; book of, contains a history of 40 years, to 131 before Christ. See Antiochus, Jason, Vol. II.

Macclesfield, Earldom of, created 1721. (name Parker.)

Macdonald of Slate, Irish barony, created 1776. (name Macdonald.)

Macedon, Kingdom of, began under Caranus, 814; ended by the defeat of Perseus, by P. Æmilius; and became a Roman province, 168 before Christ.

Mackrell allowed to be cried through London on Sundays, 1698.

Macmahone, Lord, hanged for conspiring the massacre in Ireland, 1644.

Madagascar,

- Madagascar, first seen by the Portuguese, 1506.
 Madeira, Islands of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1418.
 Madras peopled, and Fort St. George built by the English, 1620.
 Madrid built 936 before Christ; made the seat of the Spanish government, 1516. See Academies.
 Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded by the duke of Buckingham, 1516. (16 fellows.)
 Magdalen college, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Winton, 1549. (40 fellows.)
 Magic lanthorn, first constructed by Roger Bacon, 1260, others say by Kircher, 1665.
 Magistrates of England ~~were~~ elected by the people, under the Saxon government, as were originally their kings.
 Magna Charta, (a body of laws, the great barrier of English liberty) granted by king John to England, June 19, 1215; to Ireland, Nov. 12, 1216.
 Magnesia; about 1700, a regular canon sold at Rome a sort of powder, under the name of Magnesia Alba, but the preparation of it was industriously concealed, till one Valentine disclosed the method of preparing it by calcination, from the last lixivium of Nitre, 1707.
 Magnifying glasses, Round, invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.
 Mahometanism was first embraced by the Saracens, who revolted from the emperor Heraclius. See Mahomet.
 Maiden. See Morton.
 Maiden rents. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1057.
 Maidenhead incorporated by Edward III.
 Maidstone, Kent, St. Mary, and All-Saints college, founded, 1396; town incorporated by queen Elizabeth; chartered 1682.
 Maintainance in litigation condemned by the Mosaic law, Exod. xxiii. 3.
 Maire, Le, Streights of, discovered, 1616, by Le Maire, a Dutchman, who died 1622.
Maires du Palais introduced into France, 613.
 Majesty, The title of, first given to Louis XI. of France; before this time, kings were satisfied with the appellation of Highness, or Grace; first given in England to Henry VIII. See Titles.

Majorca, The king of Arragon's son created king of, 1262; reduced by the Spaniards, 1715.

Mallacca, gold mine discovered there, 1731. See Sumatra.

Malaga, Spain, built by the Phœnicians. See Cadiz.

Malcolm, Sarah, remarkable murder by her in the Temple, 1733.

Malden, Essex, built 28 before Christ, rebuilt 919; the custom of Landcheap settled, by a grant from the bishop of London, 1403.

Malmſbury abbey (Benedictines) founded in 642; castle built, 1134.

Maloës, St. English attempt upon it, June 8, 1758.

Malt tax established, 1697; encreased, 1760; new modelled, 1766.

Malta, Island of, originally Melita, where St. Paul suffered ship-wreck.

Malta, Knights of, *alias* Knights Hospitallers, *alias* Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; the foundation of that order laid by opening a house for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, 1048; became a regular monastic order, 1099, carried over to England, and had a house at London, 1100, became a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called Knights of Rhodes, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks, 1522, the emperor Charles V. gave them the Island of Malta, 1523; and they were called the Knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540; did great exploits against the Turks, when besieged by them, 1565; conspiracy at Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749. See Rhodes.

Malton, Irish earldom of, created 1750. (Wentworth.)

Mamelukes were a military corps of Circassian slaves, established by Saladin Sultan of Egypt, who about 1242 advanced one of their own officers to the throne, and ever after chose their own prince out of their own body, till Egypt was conquered by Selim I. in 1517. See Egypt.

Man, Isle of, formerly subject to Norway, then to John and Henry III. of England, and afterwards to Scotland; conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder it was granted to

Sir

Sir John de Stanley, 1406; in this family it continued till 1594, when it was seized by the queen; granted to William earl of Derby, 1608; fell by inheritance to the duke of Athole, 1735; christianity first established there by Saints Patrick and Andrew, about 440; episcopal see established, 447; conquered from the Scots, by Montacute earl of Sarum, 1314, to whom Edward III. gave the title of King of Man; first Tynwald meeting, about 1418; the proprietors first called Lords of Man, (before they were kings); the bishopric annexed to the province of York, 1541; island of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the duke of Athole for 70,000*l.* 1765; Deemsters are supposed to owe their origin to an institution of the Druids.

Manassah carried in chains to Babylon, 677 before Xt.

Manchester, Dukedom of, created 1719. (Montague.)

Manchester navigation opened, June 17, 1761.

Manicheans, a sect in Persia, who believe two deities, one good, and one bad; arose under Manes, 275. See Gnostics.

Manilla, an island in the East Indies, taken by the English from the Spaniards, July 27, 1757; again Oct. 6, 1762.

Manna. See Purgatives.

Manno, T. burnt in Smithfield for heresy, 1512.

Manorbeer castle, Pembrokehire, built about the time of William II.

Manors. See Villenage.

Mansfield, of Nottingham, Earldom of, created 1776. (name Murray.)

Mansion-house, London, founded Oct. 23, 1739; inhabited 1752.

Mantua independent till 1703, when it was seized by the house of Austria; order of the Redeemer instituted, 1608. See Academies.

Maps and globes invented by Anaximander; maps and sea charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489.

Marble, art of staining it, known before 1644.

Marches, in Wales, were districts in which great mischiefs were committed in the fourteenth century. One George Bourn, a famous Moss-trooper, confessed that

he had murdered seven Englishmen, and ravished forty women.

Marcheta, Custom of, before 1109. It was a fine paid by the villain to his lord, by way of redemption when his daughter chanced to be debauched; afterwards it was paid when he married his daughter without the lord's consent, the lord losing thereby part of his live stock. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1057.

Marchmont, Scots earldom, created 1697. (Hume.)

Margaret of Anjou, daughter of the King of Naples, queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewksbury, May 4, 1471. See Henry VI. Gloucester.

Margna, Island of, settled by the French, 1612.

Marigalante, Isle of, discovered by Columbus, 1493; settled by the French, 1691.

Marife, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered, for piracy, 1241; the first punishment of that kind.

Markets. See Fairs.

Marl, The use of, in husbandry, was known to the people of this island before Pliny.

Marlborough, Dukedom of, created 1702. (Spencer.)

Marlborough, Statutes of, enacted Nov. 18, 1267.

Marleyhill, Hereford, removed itself, 1573.

Marloe, Christ. dramatic writer, killed by his rival, 1593.

Marque, Letter of, the first granted in England was by Edward I. against the Portuguese, 1295.

Marquis, Title of, first given to Vere, earl of Oxford, called marquis of Dublin, 1386.

Marriage, The first institution of, by ceremony, is ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1556 before Christ; celebration of it in churches first ordained by Pope Innocent III. about 1200; before which, the only ceremony was that of a man's leading his bride home to his house; in Lent forbidden, 364; forbidden the priests, 1015; addresses of love to married women were customary about 1150; publication of banns instituted, about 1210; seven bishops deprived for being married, 1554; act passed for solemnizing it by justices of the peace, 1653; last marriage act passed, June, 1753. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1571.

Mar-

Marseilles is said to have been a town 500 before Christ.

See Academies.

Marshals first instituted in France, 1436.

Marshallsea, a Palace Court, erected, 1630.

Marfic war commenced in Italy, 91 before Christ.

Martinico, taken by the English, together with St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenada Islands, Feb. 1762;

Pierre town burnt (700 houses,) Oct. 1752.

Martin's, St. Island, taken by the French, Nov. 27, 1781.

Mary, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 60; feast of, instituted 695; feast of her nativity first observed in France, 1007.

Mary, Queen, daughter of Henry VIII. by his first wife, born 1516; declared illegitimate on account of the illegality of her father's marriage, 1536; restored by parliament to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside in favour of lady Jane Grey, June, 1553; succeeded, however, her half brother Ed. VI. July 19, 1553; crowned Sept. 30. following; married Philip, prince of Spain, son of Charles V. Jan. 19, 1554; Philip allowed to take the title of king during her life, Sept. 29, following; died of a dropy, Nov. 17, 1558, and was succeeded by her half sister Elizabeth. See Grey, Lady Jane, Philip II.

Mary, queen of Scots, grand-daughter of Margaret, Hen. the VIIIth's sister, only child of James V. born Dec. 1542; succeeded her father at eight days old, the Earl of Arran guardian; married to the dauphin Francis, son of Henry II. of France, April 24, 1558; buried her husband, then king, 1560; refused a passage through England on her return to Scotland, 1561; made her public entry into Edinburgh, Sep. 1, 1561; lord Leicester proposed to her in marriage by Queen Elizabeth, 1564; married her cousin-german, lord Darnley, 1565; is said to have murdered her husband, Feb. 10. 1567, for putting Rizzo to death, (see Rizzio) married the earl of Bothwell, May 15, for which her subjects rebelled and deposed her, July 26, following; crowning her son, James VI. then 13 months old, the Earl of Murray regent; (see Murray,) escaped from the castle of Lochleven, May 2, where she was confined, and fled to England, May, 16, 1568; her cause ex-

mined into at a conference at York, Oct. 4. 1568; imprisoned in Tutbury-castle, January 1569; conspired against the life of Elizabeth, 1586; removed to Fotheringay-castle the same year, and sentenced to die, October 25, following; for the French ambassador having bribed an assassin to murder Elizabeth, the people demanded Mary's death, and she was beheaded at Fotheringay-castle, Feb. 8, 1587; buried at Peterborough, but removed by her son James I. to Westminster, 1612. See Elizabeth, Bothwell, Darnley, Scotland.

Mary, William III'd's queen, daughter of James II. by Ann Hyde, born April 30, 1662; married to the prince of Orange, Oct. 23, 1677; on her father's abdicating the crown, proclaimed, with her husband queen of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, leaving her husband on the throne, and was buried at Westminster. See William III. Orange, Prince of.

Maryland settled by Lord Baltimore, 1633. See America.
Masks were the invention of Æschylus the Athenian poet.
See Fans.

Masque de fer. See Iron mask.

Masquerades were in fashion as early as the reign of Edward III. not introduced into Scotland till 1773.

Mats, Prostration at the elevation of, ordained 1201.
See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1688.

Massachusetts's bay colony, old charter granted, 1627; royal patent, 1628; first settlement at Salem, 1629; government removed to New England, 1630; division of it into four townships, 1643; present colony established by consolidation of four others, 1691.

Massacre at Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213.

Of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7000 persons, invited into the Circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390.

Of 35,000 persons at Constantinople, 532.

Seven thousand Albigenes massacred by the inhabitants of Berry, 1183.

Of the Jews (some few pressing into Westminster-hall, at Richard Ist's coronation, were put to death by the

Massacre.

the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500 who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people), 1189.

Of the Huguenots, or French protestants, at Paris, by order of Charles IX. when 70,000 were destroyed. June 12, 1578.

Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520.

Of 12000 protestants at Amboise, 1560.

At Paris, when the King led the way, and slew near 10,000 protestants, August 24, 1572; one butcher boasted he had hewn down 150 in one night, 25,000 more were slain in the provinces.

Of the christians, in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.

Of the English factory, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1623, in order to dispossess them of the Spice Islands.

Of the Irish, at the Island of Magee, when 40,000 English protestants were killed in the rebellion under Sir Phel. O'Niel, Oct. 1641.

Of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time, according to King William's proclamation, though without the king's knowledge, 1692.

At Batavia, when 12,000 Chinese were destroyed by the Dutch, Oct. 1740.

See Mithridates, Jews, Protestants, Vespers, Sicilian, Infurrection, Denmark.

Massarene, Irish earldom of, created 1756. (Skeffington)

Masley of Duntryleague, Irish barony, created 1776. (name Massey.)

Mathematicians and Magicians expelled from Rome, 16.

Mathematics first taught to the Jews and Egyptians by Abraham, 1950 before Christ.

Matilda, daughter of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, Stephen's queen, crowned Easter-day, 1136; died

- May 3, 1151, at Henningham-castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Feverham.
- Matthews and Lestock, Admirals; suffered the French and Spanish squadrons from Toulon, to escape, Feb. 1746.
- Matthews John, the printer, hanged for a treasonous libel, 1719.
- Matthias, St. Feast of, instituted, 1019.
- Maude, daughter to Henry I. married to Henry V. emperor of Germany, 1109; afterwards to Geoffrey, eldest son of count of Anjou, 1127, by whom he had Henry II. her right to succeed her father sworn to by the barons, 1127; set aside from the succession, in favour of her first cousin Stephen, 1136; expelled with her husband from the government of Normandy, 1136; landed in England with an army, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141, and escaped to Gloucester in a bier; fled from a window in Oxford castle by a rope, in the winter, 1142; retired to France, Lent, 1147; came to England, and made a lasting peace with Stephen, 1153; died abroad, Sept. 10, 1167, aged 67. See Stephen. Plantagenet.
- Maunday Thursday, ceremony instituted in Edw. III's jubilee year, by Pope Innocent VI. 1362.
- Mauritania. See Fez.
- Mauritius island, discovered by the Dutch, 1598.
- Mausoleum. See Artemisia, Vol. II.
- Maxentius defeated by Constantine, and drowned in the Tyber, which occasioned a great change almost throughout the world, 333. See Constantine, Vol. II.
- Maxtoke priory, Warwickshire, built, 1337; cattle built, 1346.
- Mayday-garlands. See Hellstone.
- May-games much in fashion, 1515; soon after grew into disuse, owing to a riot at such a time.
- Maynard, of Estaines, Viscount, Title of, created 1766. (name Maynard.)
- Mayo, Irish earldom, created 1785. (name Bourke.)
- Mayors and bailiffs of corporations were Port-reeves in the time of the Saxons. Limeric in Ireland had a charter from Richard I. in 1197, to choose a mayor; this

this was eleven years prior to London's having a similar privilege.

Mead, well known to the earliest Greek writers; a liquor of luxury 1642. See Honey.

Meal-tub plot, (so called from the place where some papers concerning it were found) 1679. It was a sham plot to accuse Oates of perjury and sodomy, and to charge some great men with conspiring against the life of the king. Dangerfield was the principal actor; but it came to nothing. See Oates.

Measures. See Weights.

Meat ordered to be sold by weight, 1532.

Meath, Irish earldom of, created 1627. (Brabazon)

Mechanic arts in greater perfection here than in Gaul, 298.

Media, a province of the Assyrian empire, till 821; revolted 711; the first king of the Medes was Arbaces, 875; became independent, and conquered Persia; but Cyrus having vanquished Darius, the Mede, 536 before Christ, it was from this time united with the Persian empire, and shared its fate. See Arbaces.

Mediterranean. See Rhodians, Phrygians, Pelasgi.

Medway. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1113.

Megarenian war, 579 before Christ.

Melcomb Regis, Dorsetshire, chartered by James I.

Melfount abbey, Ireland, founded by O'Carrol, prince of Orgial, 1142.

Melons, cucumbers, and many other like productions, were in Edward the III'd's time, and afterwards dropped, till the reign of Henry the VIII; for during the wars between York and Lancaster, nothing of this kind could be attended to.

Melrofs abbey, Scotland, founded 1106.

Memory, the art of assisting it, by getting by heart, invented by Simonides, at Athens, 503 before Christ.

Memphis, The ancient, is supposed to be the village of Giza, facing Cairo in Egypt; was taken by Cambyfes, son of Cyrus the great and king of Persia. He is supposed to have been the Ahasuerus of scripture.

Mendicant Friars, All the orders of, reduced to four, *viz.* Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and the Hermits of St. Augustin, 1272.

Mennonites, who taught that Christ did not partake of the nature of his mother, arose under Menno, 1645.

Mercator's charts invented 1556. See Charts.

Mercer's chapel, London, built 1187.

Merchant adventurers were first established in Burgundy, for the discovery of unknown parts, 1296; the company was afterwards translated into England, and confirmed by Edward III. and succeeding kings; incorporated 1564.

Merchant Taylors company first called so by Henry VII. who was of that Company, as were several kings of England, and great part of the nobility, 1503; school, London, founded, 1568.

Merchants, an attempt was made to exclude them from sitting in the House of Commons, 1711.

Mercury discovered to be a specific in venereal cases, by Carpus, an Italian surgeon, who flourished about 1522.

Merioneth, Archdeaconry of, erected before 1280.

Merovingians, The first race of the French kings, so called, in honour of Merovee king of France, a great warrior, who succeeded Clodion, 441. See Carolingians.

Merry Andrew, The character of, arose from Andrew Borde, a droll physician, who used to attend markets, and harangue the people, 1547.

Merton priory, (Augustines) Surry, founded 1414.

Merton college, Oxford, founded by Merton, bishop of Rochester, 1274. (twenty-four fellows.)

Messalians, The sect of, arose, 363.

Messenian war with the Lacedemonians, the first, 743. lasted 19 years; second, 685, lasted 14 years; it ended in the conquest of the Messenians, who rather than submit to the Lacedemonian yoke, flew to Sicily; the third began 469 before Christ.

Messina in Sicily, built by the Messenians who settled there 667; took by the Syracusans 425 before Christ; torn by the factions of Merli and Malvezzi, 1674; destroyed by an earthquake, 1693; again Feb. 1783; suffered by a plague, 1743. See Earthquakes, Plague, Messenian War.

Metapontum, Italy, was in its meridian 300 before Christ. Pythagoras died here.

Metho-

- Methodism took its rise 1734. See Whitefield.
- Methuselah, the longest liver, died a little before the flood, in 1656 of the world, aged 969.
- Mettingham college and castle, Suffolk, built, 1335.
- Mexborough, Irish earldom of, created 1766. (Saville.)
- Mexico conquered by Spain, 1521. See Montezuma.
- Micrometer invented by Kirch, 1677.
- Microscopes first used in Germany, 1621; with two glasses, invented by Drebbel, 1624; solar invented by Lieberkuk, 1740.
- Middleham castle, Yorkshire, built about 1190.
- Middlesex Archdeaconry of, erected before 1138.
- Middleton monastery, Dorset, built by Athelstan, 926.
- Middleton, Irish viscount, title of, created 1717. (name Broderick.)
- Middleton, Barony of, created 1711. (Willoughby.)
- Middle ages. See Ages.
- Midnight. See Noon.
- Milan, anciently Liguria, the residence of the Roman empire, 303; conquered by the Goths in the fifth century, who were dispossessed by the Lombards, 572; subdued by the emperor Charlemagne, 800; afterwards it became independent; the French expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525, who gave it to his son Philip II. taken by the Imperialists, 1706; recovered by France and Spain, 1743, but restored to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748. See Goths, Academies.
- Milbourne, of Kilmore, Irish viscount, created 1780, (name Lamb.)
- Milford, Irish barony, created 1776. (name Philipps.)
- Military services, for lands, established by the Saxons; escuage, or money first paid in lieu of them, under Henry II. which gave rise to the subsidies, granted by parliament and the present land tax. See Feudal Law, Clergy.
- Militia, introduced into Ireland, by K. Cormac o'Con, about 254; Fingal was the general; a national one first settled by king Alfred, and continued till James I. revived under Charles II. the last Militia bill passed, 1757; improved, 1764.
- Millennium, Doctrine of, (which supposed the world would

end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation, and that the last thousand years Christ and the saints would reign upon the earth) universally inculcated during the third century; it was propagated by Papias.

Milltown, Irish earldom of, created 1763. (Leeson.)

Milton abbey, Dorset, founded by Athelstan, 843.

Milton, Barony of, created 1762. (name Damer.)

Milton-abbas abbey founded, 933.

Minchhead, Somerset, chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

Minerva's temple, at Athens, burnt, 406 before Christ.

Mines of gold, silver, and diamonds, discovered at the Brazils, 1752.

Mines contrived by P. Navarro, an officer of the Genoese, 1487; but the first successful application of blowing them up in sieges was at Naples, 1503.

Minims, their order instituted, 1440.

Ministers, Presbyterian, 2000 resigned their livings, rather than submit to the act of uniformity, which obliged them to conform to the church of England, 1662.

Minorca conquered by General Stanhope, August, 1708; surrendered to the French, June, 1756; given up to England, 1763; taken by the Spaniards, Feb. 5, 1782.

Minster Monastery, Shepey Isle, instituted when Ercombert was king of Kent.

Minstrels, in history, were originally pipers appointed by lords of manors, to divert their copyholders whilst they were at work for them, as is the custom now in the Highlands of Scotland; they probably owed their origin to the gleemen, or harpers of the Saxons; they continued till about 1500. Female harpers were not uncommon in Britain, 680. See Bards, Harpers.

Mint, London, established, 1066. See Privileged places.

Minuet, The, is of French origin.

Minutia, the vestal, on suspicion of unchastity, burnt alive, 337 before Christ. See Vestal virgins.

Mirrors, the first were made in silver by Praxiteles; we read of brazen mirrors, Exod. xxxviii. 8. The Romans used steel ones.

Mississippi scheme, in France, ceased, 1720; trade began Nov. 28, 1716. See France.

Mitford

Mitford castle, Northumberland, built soon after the Conquest.

Mithridates, king of Pontus, to shew his resentment to the senate, ordered all the Romans (80,000, others say 150,000) that were in Asia, to be put to death, 88 before Christ.

Mithridatic war with the Romans, commenced 94 before Christ.

Mitre, The, is supposed to owe its invention to the Trojans, and to have been originally only a crooked cap, tied under the chin with ribbands; it was introduced into Italy by Æneas; but authors make no mention of it as an episcopal ornament before 1000.

Mitylenian war, 604 before Christ.

Modena erected into a duchy, 1451; surrendered to the king of Sardinia, June 1742.

Modern History. See Professorship.

Mogul empire. The first conqueror was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian Prince, who died 1226; Timur Bek became Great Mogul, by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, (57,000,000 sterling) and since that event many of the Nabobs have made themselves independent. See Kouli Khan

Mohocks, a set of disorderly people who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women, 1711; one hundred pounds reward was offered, by royal proclamation, for apprehending any one of them.

Moir, Irish earldom of, created 1762. (name Rawdon.)

Molesworth of Swords, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1716. (name Molesworth.)

Molesworth, Lady, and her three children, burnt, 1764, her house being set on fire.

Molinists. See Quietists.

Molmutian laws, were those made by Dunvallo Mulmutius, the sixteenth king of Britain, who began his reign
above

above 400 before Christ, and were famous in this kingdom till the time of William the Conqueror, who was the first king that established laws in Britain.

Mona of the Romans, The, was the isle of Anglesey.

Monaghan bog near Dundrum, Ireland, flowed Mar. 30, 1788.

Monarchy, The first universal, ended, and the Medo-Perfian, or second, began, 538 before Christ. See Attica.

Monastery, The first founded in Egypt, where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270; the first in France, at Liguge, near Poitiers, founded by Martin, 360; the first in Bavaria, 575; the first in Britain, 597; the early converts to a monastic life lived in caves and deserted places, till regular monasteries were founded; the Templars were dissolved 1312; other dissolutions of religious houses took place 1390, 1414, 1437, &c. and totally 1539; the number of houses suppressed was 3182; their revenue seized on by the king, amounted to 140,785*l.* a year, worth now a million; the number of persons turned adrift is estimated at 50,000. Out of this revenue, six bishoprics were founded, eight deaneries and chapters, one college in Oxford, one in Cambridge, several professorships, pensions to the poor knights at Windsor, many ports made, &c. See Improvements, Priories, Monkery, Monk.

Money, (Gold and Silver) first coined by Phydor, tyrant of Argos, 894 before Christ; first coined in Rome, under Servius Tullius, and stamped with a sheep, thence called *Pecunia*; no declaratory statute to prevent its being raised in England for the king's use, without the express consent of the states, till Edw. I. from 1065 to 1189, one pound was equal to 15*l.* now. and in 1349, equal to 20*l.* now; reckoning by livres instead of crowns, introduced into France, 1602.—Scotch pound is twenty-pence, Scotch mark thirteen-pence. See Gold, Silver, Shillings, Copper, Coins, Sovereign, Pound.

Mongouls, a horde, or nation of Tartars, just known by the conquest of Tschingis Khan, who became master of all Asia from the eastern ocean to the Caspian Sea; he reigned 35 years, and died 1405. Ogotai his successor

for had an army of more than a million and an half. This family is now on the throne of China. See China, Kalmucks.

Monk, The first, is said to have been Paul the hermit of Thebais, who fled into the deserts, to avoid the Decian persecution, about 250, and continued there 93 years. See Monastery, Monkery.

Monkery, pretty well established about 330; it began in Egypt and Persia, when religious men retired to obscure places to avoid persecution. In Egypt alone there were 96,000 monks. It took place in England in the time of Dioclesian, about 303, when persecution raged violently, and Christians withdrew to solitary places to enjoy their religious tenets without molestation; the troublesome times that followed, encouraged it. Dugdale says, we are to look no farther back, than to Austin the monk, who was sent by the Pope, 597, and that Glastonbury and Bangor were the first convents. St. Anthony was the first example of a monastic life, 305, and established the first monastery on Mount Colzim, near the red sea. Athanasius introduced the monastic life into Rome, 341. Basil bishop of Cefarea, was the first that gave laws to monks, about 363. See Monastery, Monk, Tonsure.

Monmouth, James, duke of, natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters; his illegitimacy declared by the king, 1679; conspired against the king, and pardoned, but ordered to depart the kingdom, 1683; invaded England, at Lyme, Dorsetshire, June 11; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20; defeated near Bridgewater, and taken, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35, all in 1685.

Monothelites, (who taught, that in Jesus Christ there was but one operation, or will), arose under Theodore, 540.

Monson, of Burton, Barony of, created 1728. (Monson.)

Montacute priory, Somersetshire, built 1070.

Montagu, Dukedom of, created 1766. (Montagu.)

Montagu, viscount, Title of, created 1554. (Browne.)

Montem. The triennial custom of the Eton scholars parading to Salt-hill, and distributing salt, originated in the early days of Monkish superstition, when the friars

friars used to sell their consecrated salt, for medical purposes.

Montfort, Barony of, created 1741. (name Bromley.)

Montgomery castle rebuilt, 1093; town chartered by Henry III.

Months, their names given them by Charlemagne, emperor of Germany.

Montrose, Scots dukedom of, created 1707. (Graham.)

Montrose, Marquis of, hanged at Edinburgh, for taking part with Char. II. May 21, 1650, aged 37.

Montferrat, in the West-Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493.

Monument, London, began 1671; finished 1677.

Moorfields, London, made into walks, 1614; planted 1740.

Moors, or Saracens, The, driven out of Spain, by an edict of Philip III. after they had continued there 900 years, 1610, for attempting to free themselves from the inquisition; they were in number above 900,000, and were to depart in thirty days, on pain of death.

Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737. They are a respectable episcopal church; their doctrines not contrary to the articles of the church of England. See Zinzendorf.

Morea taken from the Venetians, 1715.

Morley, Lord, tried at Westminster-hall, for murder, 1666.

Mornington, Irish earldom of, created 1760. (name Wellesley.)

Morocco, Empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known, 1008; possessed by the Romans, 25 before Christ, and reduced by them to a province, 50; from this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almoravides; the second emperor of this family built the capital Morocco; about 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1212; at this period, Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependence. Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and reunited the three kingdoms again,

again, and formed what is called at present the empire of Morocco.

Morpeth-castle, Northumberland, built in Edw. III's reign.

Mortality, great one, 1394; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among youths, 1398; among men at Oxford, 1471; at York, when 11,000 persons died, August, 1691.

Mortars. See Bombs.

Mortimer, Roger, earl of March, intrigued with Edward the III's queen, 1325; hanged at Tyburn for it, 1330.

Mortimer, Catherine, mistress to David II. of Scotland, murdered Aug. 20, 1360.

Mortmain act passed Nov. 1279; again, May 20, 1736; This is to prevent any considerable sums of money being left by will to corporations, or even charitable uses, unless it be bequeathed and enrolled in Chancery twelve months before the death of the testator; designed to guard against any improper persuasions of priests and others, to persons dying, to the injury of heirs

Morton castle, Scotland, demolished by David II.

Morton, Earl of, regent of Scotland, beheaded as an accomplice in the king's murder. The execution was performed by an instrument called "a Maiden," which he himself introduced from England.

Morton, Scots earldom of, created 1458. (Douglas.)

Mortuaries, or presents to the priests at funerals, we can trace back here to 1009.

Mosaic work invented by Cavalini, a Roman sculptor, who flourished, 1261. He was the architect of Edward the Confessor's shrine in Westminster Abbey, and from his design were the crosses erected to the memory of queen Eleanor.

Moscow founded 1156; burnt, 30,000 houses were destroyed, 1739; again, 2000 houses, July 25, 1773. See Russia.

Moses born, 1571; sent the ten plagues of Egypt, 1491; departed from Egypt with upwards of 600,000 Israelites which completed the 430 years of sojourning, the same year, 1491; about the same time brought water out of the rock; saw the burning bush the same year; received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491;

- 1491; wrote the Pentateuch in the land of Moab, 1452; died 1451 before Christ.
- Moss-troopers were pillagers that lived in the mosses in the borders of Scotland before 1605.
- Most christian king, Title of, first given to Louis XI. of France, by Paul II. 1469; others say, the title may be traced as far back as Pepin, Charlemagne's father.
- Mote's bulwark, Dover, built, about 1539.
- Motto, Royal, *Dieu et mon droit*, first used by Richard I. on his obtaining a victory over the French at Gisors, 1193; "not we," says he, but "God and our right" has conquered; the Bohemian crest, viz. three ostrich feathers, and the motto, *Ich Dien*, i. e. "I serve," first adopted by Edward the black prince, at the battle of Cressy, in memorial of the victory, the king of Bohemia being slain in the action, 1346; *Semper eadem* ordered by the queen to be used as her motto, Dec. 14, 1702.
- Mount Cashel, Irish earldom of, created 1780. (name Moore.)
- Mount Edgcombe, Earldom of, created 1782. (name Edgcombe.)
- Mount Morres, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1763. (name Morres.)
- Mount St. Michael, Penzance, Cornwall, was a dependance of Mount St. Michael, in the bay of Avranches; the abbey of which last was built by Richard II. duke of Normandy, 966; completed under William the Conqueror, 1070.
- Mountaineers, viz. the Arabs, Tartars, Highlanders, &c. though just to a proverb among themselves, not having the same opportunity of receiving civilized laws, are great pilferers.
- Mountgarret, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1550.— (name Butler.)
- Mountjoy, Irish barony, created 1789. (Gardiner.)
- Mountrath, Irish earldom of, created 1660. (Coote.)
- Mourning in white, once a general custom, last in use in Spain, 1495.
- Muffs. See Fans.
- Muggletonians sprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, 1657; they have some particular notions respecting

respecting the authority of scripture, and the state of the dead.

Mughouse-riot, in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, for which five persons were hanged, July 23, 1716.

Mulberry trees first planted in England 1609.

Mulgrave, Irish barony of, created 1767. (name Phipps.) See Phipps.

Muncaster, Irish barony, created 1783. (Pennington.)

Murderers were punished during the Heptarchy, only by fines; the Persians never punish the first offence; were allowed benefit of clergy, 1503; and in Hen. VIIIth's time, in Wales, murders were compounded for, and still are so in Saxony; in Italy, murder is passed by with some degree of impunity, as also in Spain and Portugal, and the criminals are allowed to plead, that the deceased was his enemy; in Turkey, the next of kin may compound, death not being thought a sufficient atonement. See Letters of Slaves, Poland, Rem. Occur. *annis* 1407, 1414.

Murray, Earl of, regent of Scotland, assassinated by Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh, 1570.

Murray, Alexander, Esq. fled from imprisonment of the House of Commons, 1751.

Muscovy. See Peter.

Museum, The, established, 1753. See Sloane.

Music invented by Jubal, *i. e.* he reduced shepherd's songs to some principles, 1800; vocal choruses invented, 508 before Christ; notes invented by Gui D'Arezzo, 1025; Gafurius, of Lodi in Italy, about 1500, read lectures in music, and diffused such a knowledge of the science, as gave rise to a new species of composition, of which Palestrini, who flourished about 1580, and who brought counterpoint to perfection, was the improver. The improvements since are the associating instruments with voices, and the inventions of new combinations. The Italian style of composition introduced about 1616. See Gamut, Church music.

Music, the diatonic scale, invented by an Italian monk, in the 12th century, by which music can be written down.

Muskerry, Irish barony, created 1780. (name Tilson Deane.)

Muslin

Muslin first worn here, 1670.

Musquets introduced into our army generally, and bows and arrows laid aside, 1521.

Mutes are supposed to have originated in the East, that they might not speak when serving at table; it being held impious, says Quintus Curtius, to speak at meals.

Mycenæ, Kingdom of, began under Perseus, 1313 before Christ.

Mythology, Ancient, took its rise, about 1458; ended 1104, before Christ.

N.

NAAS, Irish viscount, created 1776. (name Bourke.)
Nails invented in time of the Greeks by Theodora of Samos.

Nantz, Edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which protestants enjoyed toleration in France, April 13, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV. 1685; by this bad policy 800,000 French protestants left France, 50,000 came to England; some thousands settled in Spitalfields, London, and carried on the silk manufactory, where their descendants still remain; others brought over the art of making chrystal glasses, for watches and pictures, and others brought jewellery to the greatest perfection.

Napier, Scots barony of, created 1627. (name Napier.)

Napier's bones, an instrument to facilitate multiplication and division, invented by Lord Napier, of Scotland, who died 1617, aged 67.

Naples, anciently Capua and Campania, Kingdom of, began 1020; invaded by the Lombards, 589; given by the Pope to the Comte D'Anjou, in exclusion of the right heir Conradin, who was taken prisoner, and beheaded, aged 16, 1269; Charles, king of Naples, being invited by the Hungarians, to the crown of Hungary, was, when there, crowned; murdered by order of the queen regent, in her presence, who, for this, was soon after taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Boseth, 1386; Alphonfus, of Arragon, united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called king of the Two Sicilies, 1442; taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1504; rebellion of Massaniello, the

the fisherman, who in the course of a few days found himself at the head of 150,000 armed men, and assumed the sovereign command, but was presently killed by his own party, 1647; continued with the Spaniards till 1706, when it was taken by the Emperor; conquered by the Spaniards again, 1734, and settled on Don Carlos, the king of Spain's son, 1736; on his accession to the crown of Spain he resigned it to his third son Ferdinand, 1759; order of the crescent founded, 1464; of St. Januarius, 1738. See Universities.

National debt. The first instance of debt contracted on parliamentary security occurs in Henry VIth's reign; the present debt commenced, and was 5 millions, 1697; was 46 million, in 1714; 64 million, in 1747; 74 millions, in 1757; 110 millions, in 1762; 127 million, in 1772; upwards of 200 millions, in 1780; and 250 millions in 1783. See Bank Stock, Funds.

Naturalization-bill of the Jews passed, 1753; repealed, 1754.

Naval engagements. See Sea Fight.

Navarre conquered by Ferdinand, and annexed to Spain. 1502, given up to France, 1590. See Spain.

Navigation, Art of, owes its origin to the Phœnicians more than 1500 before Christ; act passed, 1384; again 1651; which prevents any merchandize being imported into England but in English ships, except it be in the ships of that European country, of which the merchandize is the growth or manufacture. See River Lee.

Navy of England, first established by king Alfred; Edgar had a fleet of 400 sail, 937, and is accounted the founder of the navy; king John had a fleet of 500; Edward III. one of 700; but Henry VII. was the first that began to build a royal navy; in the reign of Elizabeth, ships of war were commanded by the nobility; navy board established, 1625; navy office founded, Dec. 4, 1644. See Ships, Salute.

Naworth-castle, Cumberland, built before 1394.

Naylor, the quaker, whipped and pilloried. See Impostors, No. 9.

Naza-

- Nazarenes, a sect of Jews, converts to christianity, disappeared the beginning of the 4th century.
- Neath-castle, Glamorganshire, built, 1090; abbey built, 1150.
- Neck-cloths, of lace, came into fashion in Charles II's reign, and continued in the two following reigns.
- Necromancy was so much encouraged by Catherine of Medicis, mother of Henry III. of France, that there was supposed to be 30,000 in that kingdom addicted to this study, 1572. See Witchcraft.
- Needles first made in London, by a negro, from Spain, in the reign of Mary; but he dying without teaching the art, it was lost till 1566, when it was taught by Elias Growse, a German.
- Negroes adjudged to be free, whilst in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, Jan. 15, 1778. See Slaves.
- Nemean games, celebrated by the Greeks every third year, by chariot races, instituted by Adrastus, 1226; restored 568 before Christ; the victors were crowned with garley.
- Nether-hall, Essex, built before 1280.
- Netherlands. See Low Countries.
- Netley abbey, Hants, built 1239.
- Nettleville, of Louth, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1622. (name Nettleville.)
- Nevis, Island of, taken by the French, Feb. 12, 1782.
- Newark castle, Nottinghamshire, built, 1140.
- Newark on Trent, chartered by Edward IV. anew by Charles II.
- Newark priory, Surrey, built between 1189 and 1199.
- Newark, Scots barony, created 1660. (name Leslie.)
- Newborough, Irish barony, created 1776, (Wynn.)
- Newborough, Scotch earldom of, created 1660. (name Radcliff.)
- Newcastle, Dukedom of, created 1756. (name Clinton.)
- Newcastle on Tyne, founded, and the castle built by Robert, son to William the Conqueror, 1080; Blackfriars founded, 1251; burnt by accident, 1340.
- Newcastle under Line, its castle built in Henry the III's reign.
- New-college, Oxford, founded by William, bishop of Winton, 1375. (seventy fellows.)

New-

New-England, first discovered by Capt. Gosnoll, 1602; settled by the Plymouth Company, 1614; the patent purchased by the English Brownists from Holland, who built New Plymouth, 1620; Salem built, 1628; and Boston, 1630. See America, Harvard.

New-Exchange, Strand, London, taken down, 1737.

Newfoundland discovered by Cabot, about 1500, began to be settled by the English, 1520; the fishery began to flourish, 1577, though England had then the least share of it; but about 1625, Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, and 8000 persons, at Newfoundland, for six months, in the year; in 1676, the value of the fish and oil was computed at 386,400*l.* taken by the French, June 24, 1762; retaken by the English, Sept. 18, following. See America.

Newhaven, of Carrick Mayne, Irish barony, created 1776. (name Mayne.)

New-Holland discovered, 1628.

New-inn society established, 1485. See Inns of Court.

New-Jersey relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the Duke of York, 1674; settled, 1682; proprietary government surrendered, 1702.

Newport Isle of Wight, chartered by James I.

New-river brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton, 1614. See Water.

New-Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.

Newspapers, it is said, owe their origin to the *Journal des Savans*, a French paper, first published in 1665, through one was printed in England, under the title of the "Public Intelligencer," by Sir Roger Manners, 1663, which he dropped, on the publication of the first London Gazette; newspapers and pamphlets prohibited by royal proclamation, 1680. See Gazette.

Newstead priory (Augustines) Nottinghamshire, founded in Edward's III^d's reign.

New-year; the compliment of wishing our friends a happy one, seems to be very ancient; Lucian refers it to Numa: New-year's gifts called now in Italy, *Brenie*, were so called by the Latins, from the goddess Strenia; and according to Symmachus, king Tatius, a colleague of Romulus was the first that introduced them.

New

New York first settled by the Dutch, who were dispossessed by the English, 1664; granted to the Duke of York, and settled, 1665; divided into twelve counties, 1691. See America.

New-Zealand, in the South Seas, first discovered by Abel J. Tasman, 1642; visited next by Captain Cook, 1769.

Niagara taken by the English from the French, 1759.

Nice taken by the Turks, 1333.

Nicene creed composed 325; first appointed to be read by Pope Marcus, 336.

Nicolaites, The, appeared, 68; they denied the divinity of Christ, and taught, that all things, even women, should be common among christians.

Niding, or Nithing, in Latin *nequam*, was a term of reproach given to cowards by the Goths.

Nightmare, derived from *Mara*, a spectre of the night, in Runic Theology, in time of the Goths, which was supposed to seize persons in their sleep, and deprive them of speech and motion.

Nicka, a Gothic demon, who was supposed to inhabit the water, and strangle persons that were drowning, hence "Old Nick."

Nile, a canal made from it to the Red Sea, by Ptolomy, 267 before Christ.

Nineveh, Foundation of, laid 2233; taken after three years siege, by Arbaces, which finished the kingdom of Assyria; Sardanapalus burnt himself to death, and the kingdom was subdivided, 821 before Christ; destroyed by the Medes, 612.

Nisnes, The *Pont du garde* at, was built by the Romans in the Augustan age. See Augustan Age.

Nithsdale, Lord, escaped from the Tower, Feb. 23, 1716.

Noah directed to build the ark, 1536 of the world, 120 years before the flood; died 1998 before Christ, aged 949.

Nobility, Patents of, were first granted by Philip I. of France, to persons having no estates, 1095, which was followed by other kings.

Non-conformists, the Puritans took this name after the act of Uniformity passed, when 2000 ministers left the

the established church, not chusing to conform to the 39 articles. See Puritans.

Nones, The, of every month, are the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of all the other months. By the Roman account, the Nones in the afore-mentioned months are the 6 days next following the first day, or the Calends; and of the other months, the 4 days next after the first. The last of these days is properly called the Nones, for the others are reckoned backwards, as distant from them, and accounted the third, fourth, or fifth Nones, &c. They receive their name from their beginning the 9th day before the Ides. See Ides, Calends.

Noon and midnight were ascertained long before the invention of hours.

Norbertines, Order of, instituted by St. Norbet, 1120.

Norfolk, Archdeaconry of, erected, before 1124.

Norfolk, Dukedom of, created 1483. (name Howard.)

Norfolk, Thomas, Duke of, beheaded, May 8, 1572, for conspiring to marry the queen of Scots, and depose Elizabeth.

Norham-castle, Durham, built, 1100; the feast of St. Cuthbert's translation first observed there, 1104.

Normandy conquered by Rollo, a prince driven out of Norway, (Normans implying Northern men) and erected into a dukedom, 876; invaded on all sides, 1117; reduced by the English, 1137; ceded to France by Henry III. May 20, 1259; relinquished by the English, 1279.

Normandy, Robert, Duke of, died prisoner in Cardiff castle, 1133. See Henry I.

Normans massacred at Durham, 1069.

Northampton, Earldom of, created 1618. (Compton.)

Northampton, St. Sepulchre's church, built by the knights-templars; archdeaconry of, erected, 1092; walls demolished, 1663; town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

Northamptonshire navigation opened, Aug. 7, 1761.

Northesk, Scots Earldom of, created 1647. (Carnegie.)

Northland, Irish Visc. created 1791. (name Knox.)

Northumberland, Dukedom of, created 1766. (name Percy.) See Alnwick, Battle of.

- Northumberland, Dudley, Duke of**, son of Edmund Dudley, father-in-law to lady Jane Grey, beheaded 1553, aged 51, for attempting to put lady Jane on the throne. See Dudley, Edmund.
- Northumberland, Earl of**, killed by the mob, in an insurrection, 1488.
- Northumberland, Earl of**, beheaded at York, for heading a party in favour of Mary queen of Scots, against Elizabeth, 1572.
- Northumberland, Earl of**, brother to the above, being confined in the Tower, on a charge of taking part against Elizabeth, shot himself, 1585.
- Norton priory, Cheshire**, built 1210.
- Norway**, the ancient Scandinavia, including Sweden, conquered by Harold Harfagre, king of Denmark, about 870; united with Denmark, by the princess of Denmark's marrying the king of Norway, and afterwards becoming by succession, queen of Denmark; the first king, 998. See Denmark.
- Norwich**, burnt by Sweyn, king of Denmark. 1004; cathedral finished, 1088; bishopric formed by uniting Elmham and Dunwich, 1091; worsted manufactory established there, 1340; chief magistrate first styled mayor, 1419; deanery erected, 1538; chartered anew, April 1683.
- Notaries, Public**, originally appointed by the fathers of the christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of martyrs in the first century; since changed into a commercial employ.
- Nottingham built**, 924; castle built, 1068; town burnt to ashes, 1140; archdeaconry erected, about 1174.
- Nova-Scotia charter granted**, and selected by the Scotch, under Sir William Alexander, 1621; it was afterwards in the possession of the French, but ceded to England, 1748; peopled from England with 3000 families, 1749. See America.
- Nova-Zembla discovered** by Captain Hugh Willoughby, 1553.
- Nugent, Irish earldom**, created 1776. (name Nugent.)
- Numantine war**, between the Romans and the Numantines, commenced 141 before Christ.
- Numidia. See Algiers.**

Nuncio,

Nuncio, Pope's, instituted about 735.

Nuneaton Nunnery, Warwickshire, built, 1170. See Fontevrault.

Nunnery; the first founded in France was near Poitiers, by the sister of St. Martin, 360; the first English one, erected at Folkestone, by king Eadbald, 630.

Nutley abbey, Bucks (order of St. Nicholas,) built 1162.

Nuyt's Land, New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1627.

O.

O ADES, the quaker, riot against him, by his sons, 1718.

Oak, Royal, was a fair thick spreading tree in 1690. It stood at Boscobel in the parish of Donington in Shropshire. It was then enclosed to preserve it, within a brick wall of about 30 years standing: where the king landed, on the restoration, a pillar was erected.

Oak saw-dust found to be useful in tanning, 1765.

Oakham castle, Rutland, built about 1060.

Oates, Dr. T. whipped 1685. See Impostors, No. 13.

Oaths, in civil cases of high antiquity. Cherin is said to have invented them, to keep men to truth; not necessary or in use in the golden age. See Exodus xxii. 10. swearing by the sword, a custom among the Scandinavian soldiers; swearing on the gospels first used, 528; oath first administered here in judicial proceedings, by the Saxons, about 600; that of a judge settled, 1344; that of supremacy ratified by parliament, 1535; the words, "so help me God and all saints," concluded an oath, till 1550; present oath of allegiance first framed and administered 1606, the ancient oath having continued near 600 years; that of abjuration first required, 1701. The Scotch form allowed to Presbyterians, 1784. See Affirmation, Coronation.

Obolus, the Roman, was the sixth part of the *Denarius*, which see.

Occasional conformity bill, thrown out by the lords, 1703.

Odiham-castle, Hants. built before 1199.

Offa, succeeded his uncle Ethelbald I. as 16th king of Britain, 757; he was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood; built St. Alban's monastery; died at Offley, 798; buried at Bedford, and succeeded by his son Egfrid.

Offa's dyke made, 774.

Offerings, first instituted by Pope Pelagius II. 588.

Oil was the staple commodity of Attica, and a jar of oil was the prize at the Panathenæan games.

Okehampton castle, Devon. built before 1060.

Old Nick. See Nicka.

Oleron. See Laws.

Olives, first planted in Italy, 562 before Christ.

Olveston priory, Lincolnshire, built 1160.

Olympiads. These were games instituted at Olympia, by Hercules, in honour of Jupiter, 1307, and consisted in wrestling; the reward a vernal crown. They were revived by Iphitus among the Greeks, (who computed time by them, celebrating them every 4th year,) 408 years after the destruction of Troy, and continued till the reign of Theodosius the Great, when a new mode of reckoning began, by indictions, or from the victory of Augustus Cæsar at Actium, when he became emperor of the Romans; the first Olympiads then began, July 23, 776; Coræbus being then the Olympic victor; second, 772; third, 768; fourth, 764; fifth, 760; seventh, 752; tenth, 740; thirteenth, 728; fifteenth, 720; sixteenth, 716; seventeenth, 712; twenty-first, 696; twenty-third, 688; twenty-fourth, 684; twenty-fifth, 680; twenty-seventh, 672; twenty-eighth, 668; twenty-ninth, 664; thirty-ninth, 624; forty-third, 608; forty-sixth, 566; fifty-fifth, 560; fifty-sixth, 556; fifty-ninth, 544; sixtieth, 540; sixty-first, 536; before Xt. the last ended about 440.

Olympic games. Daicles was the first person crowned at them, 752; restored by Iphitus and Lycurgus, 884 before Christ. See Olympiads.

Ongley, of Oldwarden, Irish barony, created 1776. (name Ongley.)

Onslow, Barony of, created 1716 (name Onslow.)

Operas are derived from the Venetians. See Theatre.

Opera-house burnt, June 17, 1789.

Ophites,

- Ophites, a sect that held the serpent that tempted Eve to be a God, appeared 187.
- Oracles, Sibylline, were prophecies of certain Sibyls, to which great respect was paid, early in the history of Rome; their authority continued almost as long as Paganism. Honorius, emperor of the West, gave the finishing stroke to this Roman idolatry, by throwing the oracle into the fire, 394. See Decemviri, under article Rome.
- Orange, William I. prince of, assassinated, June 30, 1584.
- Orange, Title of, first in the Nassau family, by the marriage of Claude de Chalons, the prince of Orange's sister, with the Count of Nassau, 1530; prince of, son of James II's sister, born Nov. 4, 1650: created stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary of England, 1677; was applied to, by England, for assistance against his uncle, James II. 1688; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, November 5, 1688; took on him the government at the invitation of the lords; declared king of England, February 13, 1689. See William III.; Mary, his queen.
- Orange, Prince of, married Anne, George II's daughter, March 14, 1734.
- Oransey abbey, Scotland, founded by St. Columba, about 567.
- Orbits of the planets, first settled by Doerfel, a Saxon clergyman, 1681.
- Ordeal, by fire and water, Trial of, known to the ancient Greeks; in use among the Saxons; abolished by Henry III. 1261; that by fire was confined to the upper class of people; that of water, to the lower; hence the expression of "going through fire and water to serve another;" these being allowed to be performed by deputy. That of swimming a witch is a relic of water ordeal.
- Ordnance, Lieutenant-General of, the office first established, 1597.
- Orford, Earldom of, created 1741. (name Walpole.)
- Orford castle, Suffolk, built about 1066; town chartered by Henry III.
- Organs were earlier than Job (see Genesis iv. 21. Job xxx. 31.) The present organs are of Eastern invention;

- first introduced into churches by Pope Vitalian I. 683; Platina says, about 666; into the western churches, 826; the first seen in England was about 766.
- Oriel college, Oxford, founded by Edw. II. 1337. (18 fellows.)
- Orkney islands, subdued by Agricola, 85; sold by the king of Denmark to James III. of Scotland, 1468.
- Orkney, Scots earldom of, created 1695. (name O'Brien.)
- Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, by order of the Duke of Burgundy, Nov. 23, 1407; the Duke of Burgundy himself was murdered afterwards. See Burgundy, Rem. Occur. *annis* 1407, 1414.
- Orleans, The siege of, May 1428, which gave the first blow to the English power in France; again, 1563, when the Duke of Guise was killed.
- Orrery, first perfected by one Rowley for George I. patronized after by Charles Earl of Orrery, from whom it is named.
- Osborne, Barony of, created, 1776. (name Osborne.)
- Osiris and Isis (*i. e.*) the sun and moon, The ancient Egyptian religion of, tho' venerable in its origin, was a mixture of ridiculous superstition in the time of Cyrus; became contemptible under the Ptolemys, and fell with the Romans.
- Osnaburgh, Bishopric of, founded by Charlemagne, 780.
- Ostend surrendered by the Dutch to the Spaniards, under Ambrose Spinola, after having stood a siege of three years and three months, during which time the Spaniards lost 80,000 men, the Dutch 60,000, Sept. 20, 1604; attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1658; India company chartered, 1722; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna, 1731; made a free port, June 15, 1781.
- Ostentation. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1250.
- Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended 554. Defeated the French with great slaughter, 508.
- Oswald, third king of Northumberland, succeeded his uncle Edwin, as ninth king of Britain, 633; slain in battle, 642, and was succeeded by his half brother Oswy, fourth king of Northumberland.
- Oswego

- Oswego** taken by the English, 1756.
Oswy succeeded his half brother Oswald, as tenth king of Britain, 642; died, 670, and was succeeded by Wulfer, king of Mercia.
Osyth's (St.) monastery, built 1120.
Otahetie, or George III'd's island, in the South sea, discovered June 18. 1767, by Captain Wallis; it is supposed to be the same as the Spaniard Quiros touched at in 1606.
Ottery priory, Devon. built 1060.
Ottoman, or Turkish empire, founded at Constantinople, by Othman I. on the total destruction of the empire of the Eastern Greeks, 1299.
Ouin, Peter, conspired to kill the King of France, 1598.
Ovations, Roman, began 503 before Christ.
Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, at the instigation of Lord Somerset, for opposing his marriage with the countess of Essex, September 15, 1613, aged 32.
Ovieda in Spain, built 761.
Oxford university derived its first origin so early as about 1180 before Christ; founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont palace finished, about 1128; chancellor's court established, 1244; bishopric taken from Lincoln and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again 1671. See Dominicans, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1340.
Oxford, Earldom of, created 1711. (name Harley).

P.

- PADUA** built, 1269 before Christ. See Evander, Academies, Universities.
Paganism finally overthrown in the Roman empire, in the reign of Theodosius, between 388 and 395.
Pagans, heathens first so called from Pagi (villages) where numbers of such believers in heathen deities resided in the Appenines.
Pain's castle, Radnorshire, rebuilt by Henry III.

Painting the face was general among the ladies at Cordova, during the reign of the Moorish princes, about 780.

Painting, The art of, first introduced at Rome, from Hetruria, by Fabius, 291 before Christ; the first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome, 146 before Christ; painters banished from the Eastern empire, 832; the invention of painting in oil is given to Van Eyck of Bruges, 1410. Theophilus Presbyter a friar of the 9th century wrote a *Treatise de Arte Pingendi*, in colours, oils, and varnishes. Heraclius speaks also of oil painting. The first picture was an *Ecce Homo*, 1455; but Raspe says, that oil painting was known in England long before this, that some have ascribed the introduction of painting into England to Bede the historian, who died 735; but the earliest record we have of the art is in 1523, when Henry III. sent an order to the sheriffs of Hants, to have the historic paintings in Winchester castle re-done; of course history painting was introduced before this. See Antony of Messina, *Chiavo-Obscuro*, Fresco, Cimabue.

Paisley monastery, Scotland, founded, 1160; five persons burnt there for witchcraft, 1697.

Palace, is called from *Mons Palatinus* in old Rome, where Tullius Hostilius, 672 before Christ, and all the succeeding emperors, kept their courts.

Palace court. See Marshalsea.

Palatines; 7000 families of these poor protestants were driven, by the French, from their habitations on the banks of the Rhine, and came to England; they were encamped on Blackheath and Camberwell common; a brief was granted, to collect alms for them; 500 families went, under the protection of government, to Ireland, and the rest were sent out to New-York and Hudson's-bay; but not being well received by the people there, they went to Pennsylvania, where they settled, 1709. See Pennsylvania.

Pall, The ancient (from *Pallium*) was a magnificent habit, designed to put the bishop in mind that his life should be answerable to the dignity of his appearance.

Palladium was the statue of the goddess Pallas in Troy; she was supposed by the Trojans to have descended from

from heaven, and placed herself where it stood; this Palladium was afterwards thought to be removed by Æneas to Rome; it was deposited in the temple of Vesta, but burnt in that dreadful conflagration which happened in the reign of Nero.

Palmerston, Irish viscount, title of, created 1722. (name Temple.)

Palmyra, in the deserts of Syria, built by King Solomon, a city of great opulence before 273, when the Romans took it; now a wretched village; its ruins first discovered by an English traveller, 1678.

Panathenæa festivals instituted 1521 before Christ.

Pancakes in shrovetide, originated in meagre food, such as eating eggs, milk, &c. at shrove, that is at the time of general confession in Romish times.

Pancreatic duct discovered by Wirtfungus, 1642.

Pandects, or a system of laws, first published Dec. 504; a copy of Justinian's accidentally discovered in the ruins of Amalphi, in Italy, 1137, which was so much admired as to favour the revival of the Roman law.

Panick, The term, is derived from the fears occasioned by the military shout at the first onset, first adopted by Pan, when he was lieutenant-general to Bacchus, in the Indian expedition. See Bacchus, Vol. II.

Panmure, Irish Earldom of, created 1743. (Maule.)

Pannonia. See Hungary.

Pantheon at Rome, built by Agrippina, 25 before Xt. converted into a church 607.

Pantomime dancers introduced on the Roman stage, by Bathyles and Pylades, 22 before Christ; at that period, pantomimes were considered as the first degree of difficult acting, speaking by gesture; but modern times have degraded them into farces.

Paper invented in China, 170 before Christ; made of cotton, 1000; and in common use 1110, when books became cheaper and learning encreased; made of linen, about 1300; but a writing on paper made of rags still remains, dated 1239; the manufactory first established here at Dartford, 1588; white paper first made here, 1687.

Paper credit established at the Revolution. See Banks, Bills of Exchange, Credit.

Papists encouraged in England, 1640; forbidden to attend ambassadors' chapels, 1641; licensed in Ireland, Feb. 16, 1672; forbidden court, June 14, 1673; admitted to places of trust, 1685; one made a judge, A 26. 1686; made privy counsellors, July 17, 1686; justices of the peace, April 28, 1687; Jesuits sworn of the privy council, Nov. 1687, indulgencies granted them in England, 1778; in Ireland also, 1782. See Riot.

Paraguay discovered by the Spaniards, 1515.

Paralites were table companions, kept by great men among the Grecians as flatterers, in imitation of Hercules, who had a number of *Parasits*, an order of priesthood, about him. The Athenians maintained a number, in honour of Hercules, at the public charge, but afterwards to ease the people, obliged the wits to take them to their table.

Parchment, for writing on, the invention of Attalus, King of Pergamus, about 198 before Christ; hence its Latin name *pergamina charta*; till this time they wrote on the bark of trees.

Pardon, General, first proclaimed at coronations, 1327.

Paris made the capital of France, 510; consumed by fire, 588; police established, 1267; parliament established, 1294; barricades of, 1588, to oppose the entry of the Duke of Guise; again, August 27, 1648, in opposition to the regency; besieged by Henry IV. when 30,000 persons died of hunger in one month, mothers feeding on the flesh of their children, Sept. 1590; the people rose to release Mons. Brussels, Sept. 1748; besieged by the king, Jan. 9, 1749; old parliament recalled, Nov. 25, 1774; opera-house burnt, and 14 persons, June 8, 1781; parliament dissolved 1788. See France, Academies.

Parishes; no fixed time can be given for the division of a diocese into parishes, but their boundaries were first marked out in England, 643; Dugdale says, not till about 636, and by Honorius, when Archbishop of Canterbury. See Patronage, Impropropriations.

Park, St. James's, received its name from Henry VIII. when it was a wild wet field; improved and planted by Charles II, and the game of Mall was there played by

by the nobility, 1668; improved by George III. 1775.
See St. James's Palace.

Park, ground first inclosed for one, at Woodstock, 1123;
though Spelman says they are of higher antiquity;
they were certainly in use in the Eastern countries.

Parliaments, or general councils, coeval with the king-
dom itself; but the parliament as it now stands, was
instituted 1215; many of the usages of parliament
are derived from those of the Roman senate, such as
the dividing the houses, opening it with divine ser-
vice, &c.

No speaker appointed till 1259; others say Peter de
la Mare was the first chosen, 1377.

No writs were issued to summon knights or burgesses
to parliament, till the end of Henry III's reign.

The epoch of the house of commons, in England, Jan.
20, 1265; of lords and commons expressly men-
tioned, 1337. They met at Eltham; the building
is now a barn.

The parliament, called *Diabolicum*, sat at Coventry,
1459; whose acts were rendered null by the next
parliament.

In Henry the IVth's time, lawyers were excluded
parliament, the king apprehending opposition from
them; that parliament was therefore called *indoctum*;
it was held at Coventry, 1404.

The journals of the lords began in the reign of Henry
VIII. 1509; those of the commons, not till that of
Edward VI.

First parliament in Ireland, by general representation,
1613.

That in England, remarkable for the epoch in which
were first regularly formed the parties of *Court* and
Country, June 1621.

The long one met, 1640, and passed an act for abolish-
ing the house of lords, March 19, 1649, but was
violently dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653;
a part however met again, May 8, 1659, and was
called the Rump.

Bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694.

The first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707.

Parliaments.

Act passed for septennial ones, 1716.

Last new one called, May, 1789.

See Peers, Privilege, Lawyers, Provisions, Rump, Praise-god, Rem. Occur. *anno* 1679.

Parma, The duchy of, annexed to the holy see by Julius II. 1545; Paul III. gave it his to natural son. The descendants of the house of Farnese ended in the mother of Charles III. of Spain, who obtaining the duchy, gave it to his nephew with the duchy of Placentia.

Paros, Chronicle of, composed, 264 before Christ.

Parry, Dr. William, a Roman-catholic gentleman, that had been pardoned for a capital crime, determined, under the authority of the Pope, to assassinate queen Elizabeth; but the design was discovered, and he was executed, 1585.

Parsley-bed, or grave; parsley being an herb with which the Greeks adorned their sepulchres of the dead.

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.

Parthia, a small territory between Hyrcania and Medea, now part of Korasan, in Persia; people settled at Tarentum 704; country rescued by Arfaces, its first king, from Antiochus, king of Syria, 250 before Christ; Artabanus, the last king, was dethroned by Artaxerxes, a Persian, 229, when it became tributary to Persia.— See Arfaces, Artabanus, Persian empire.

Partition treaty, The first, signed, 1698.

Pasquinade took its rise from the public, at Rome, passing their sarcasms on an antient statue, standing at a corner of one of the streets, originally the trunk of a carved gladiator, but nicknamed Pasquin, from being found near the house of one Pasquin, a professed wag, who with his neighbour Mafrorio, used to divert himself at the public expence.

Passover instituted, Monday May 4, 1491. before Christ.

Patriotism. See Aristodemus, Codrus.

Patronage of churches took place, 402; such lords of manors as erected churches in their royalties, were allowed the nomination of the rector, subject to his examination by the bishop; tithes, before this time, were paid to the diocesan, to be distributed among the clergy of the diocese in general; but on the erection
of

of a church, the lord had a power of appropriating the tithes in his manor to the support of that church, whether the lands lay all contiguous or not; hence the intermixture of parishes.

Paul, Rev. Mr. executed for high treason, July, 1716.

Paul, St. converted, 33; caught up into the third heaven, 44; visited Athens and Corinth, 50; wrote his first epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; returned to Ephesus, 52; wrote his first epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; his second, 53; put into bonds, and brought to Rome, 55; wrote his second epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Romans, 58; those to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and to Philemon, 62; that to the Hebrews, 63; his first to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; his second to Timothy, 66; died, June 29, 67. See Peter.

Paul's, St. London, was built by Ethelbert, king of Kent, on the foundation of an old temple of Diana 604; burnt, 964; rebuilt and consecrated, 1240, having been 150 years building; rebuilt, having been burnt down, 1631; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710, at 1,000,000*l.* expence.

Paul's, St. school. See Colet.

Paulists, a race of robbers, who left Brazil, and formed a republic in South-America, about 1590.

Pauper act first passed, by Henry VII. See Poor.

Pavements, tessellated, Pliny says, had their original in Greece; if so, they must have borrowed their patterns from Asia, for mention is made of one, Esther chap. i. v. 6, 481 before Christ. Sylla brought them first into Italy, (See Sylla.) They were very general in the first ages of the Roman empire, and were floors of state.

Paving act for London, passed, 1761.

Pawnbroker, The first, established at Perouse, 1457.

Peace, of Munster, between Spain and Holland, when the United Provinces were declared independent, Jan. 20, O. S. 1648; of Munster, between France and the Emperor, 1648; of Osnaburg, between Sweden and the Emperor, 1648; of Breda, between England, France, and Holland, 1667; of Aix-la-Chapelle, between France and Spain, 1688; of Madrid, between England and Spain, 1670; of Nimeguen, between France
and

- and Holland, July 31, O. S. ditto between France and Spain, Sept. 17, 1678; of Ryswick, between England, France, Holland, and Spain, 1697; of Carlowitz, between Poland, Venice and the Porte, Jan. 16, O. S. 1699; of Utrecht, between England and Holland, Jan. 29, 1713. Five different treaties of peace were settled the afternoon of April 11, at Utrecht, between France and England, France and Sardinia, France and Portugal, France and Prussia, and France and Holland, 1713. See War.
- Peacocks were first brought from India, thence to Greece, and from Greece here.
- Pearls were much coveted and worn by the Romans of all classes, Julius Cæsar presented the mother of Brutus with a pearl that cost him 48,457*l.* sterling, and the famous pearl ear-rings of Cleopatra were in value 171,458*l.*
- Pears. See Cherries.
- Peele castle in the Isle of Mann, built before 1245.
- Peele castle, Lancashire, built 1140.
- Peerage, State of, in 1603, viz. 1 marquis, 16 earls, 2 viscounts, and 40 barons; peerage bill rejected by parliament, 1719.
- Peers were often executed without trial, long after *magna charta*; created by patent in the reign of Rich. II. lord Beauchamp of Holt, was the first, who was afterwards put to death for high treason, 1382; their eldest sons first permitted to sit in the house of commons, 1550. See Parliament, Peerage, Rem. Occur. *annis* 1477, 1585, 1649.
- Pelagian heresy propagated in Ireland, 428, See Pelagius, Vol. II.
- Pelasgi, the descendants of Peleg, became a maritime power, and were the second that ruled the Mediterranean, 1057 before Christ. See Phrygians, Rhodians.
- Pelham of Laughton, Barony of, created 1756. (name Pelham.)
- Peloponnesian war, between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Xt. and ended in the ruin of the Athenian republic.
- Pelfart's voyage performed, 1628.
- Pembroke, Earl of, chosen protector of England Nov. 11, 1216; died May following.

- Pembroke, Earl of, and his brother, beheaded by the rebels, 1469.
- Pembroke castle built, 1106.
- Pembroke hall, Cambridge, founded by the Countess of Pembroke, 1343. (seventeen fellows.)
- Pembroke college, Oxford, founded by Thomas Tefdale, 1620. (fourteen fellows)
- Pembroke, Earldom of, created 1551. (name Herbert.)
- Penal laws enacted, about 1381, in consequence of tenants throwing off their services to their lords, which occasioned the insurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, (who set fire to the jury courts), and the opposition to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
- Penance first inflicted as a punishment, 157.
- Pendragon castle, Westmoreland, destroyed, 1341; repaired, 1660.
- Penitents, an order of nuns, founded 1494.
- Penmon castle, Anglesea, built 540.
- Penrhyn, Irish barony, created 1783. (name Pennant.)
- Penrith castle, Cumberland, built, as supposed, on the ruins of a Roman fortress.
- Penruddock, Colonel, executed, 1655.
- Penryn, Cornwall, incorporated 1619.
- Pensioners, Band of, established 1590.
- Pennsylvania relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the Duke of York, 1664; settled, 1674; sold by him to the Penn family, 1682; this colony flourished particularly, by near 7000 families settling here from the banks of the Rhine, who invited over some thousands of German and Swiss Protestants. See Palatine.
- Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, found by Hilkiah, 625 before Christ. See Moses.
- Pentecost established, about 68.
- Peirpatetic sect, founded by Aristotle, which see.
- Perreaus, two brothers, hanged for forgery, Jan. 17, 1776.
- Persecution by the Jews, the first in 33; second, 44.—
First general, of the christians, under Nero, 64; second ditto, under Domitian, 93; third ditto under Trajan, 107; fourth ditto, under M. Aurelius, 164; fifth ditto, under Severus, 202; sixth ditto, under Maximinus, 235; seventh ditto, under Decius, 250; eighth ditto, under Valerian, 257; ninth ditto, under Aurelian,

272; tenth ditto, under Dioclesian, 302; eleven ditto, by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; twelfth ditto, under Julian the apostate, 361.

Persia was originally peopled by the Elamites, the posterity of Shem; empire began under Cyrus, on his conquering Medea, (which see) 536; ended in the conquest of Darius by Alexander, about 330; a new empire, called the Parthian, was, however, formed upon its ruins, by the Persians, under Arbaces, 250 before Christ, but took its original name under Artaxerxes, who restored it, 229; the Saracens, however, in 651, put an end to that empire, and Persia became a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Hindostan, when Tamerlane conquered Bajazet, and subdued Persia, 1402, till the emperor Kouli Khan once more raised it to a powerful kingdom; usurpation of the Aghuans ended 1730. Emperor assassinated by his relations, 1747. See Kouli Khan, Vol. II. Parthia, Rem. Occur. *anno* 424.

Persian trade began, 1569; opened through Russia, 1741.

Peru first known, 1532, and conquered by Spain, when an end was put to the empire of the Incas. The Inca offered for his ransom, as much gold as would fill one of the halls of his palace, as high as he could raise his hand above his head. Pizarre, who took him prisoner, sent to Charles V. of Spain 250,000 pounds weight of silver, and 13,265,000 pounds weight of gold, which was but a fifth part of his ransom, but he was afterwards strangled and burnt. See New Spain.

Peruke, The first, on record was made for Saxon, Henry VIIIth's fool; made at Paris and worn, 1620; worn here soon after 1660. See Hair.

Pery, Irish viscount, Title of, created, 1786. (Pery.)

Pestilence, so severe a one in France and Germany, that it killed almost all the inhabitants, 825; another, that raged in Germany from June to December, 1679; in Vienna alone it destroyed 49,487 persons; one in Portugal, so violent, owing to the dryness of the air, that more than 40,000 persons died in Lisbon, 1723. See Dearth, Rem. Occur. *annis* 1315, 1348, 1353.

Peter, St. baptized Cornelius, and established a bishoprick at Antioch, 37; established the see of Rome, 41; imprisoned

prisoned the same year; wrote his first epistle, 60; his second, 66; died, 67; feast of Peter and Paul ordained, 813.

Peter the Great began to reign in Russia, 1696; came over here, and worked as a common shipwright, in Deptford yard, to learn the art of ship-building, 1698; died 1725, aged 53.

Peter III. czar of Muscovy, deposed and murdered, July 16, 1762.

Peterborough founded, 633; monastery (Benedictines) built, 659; cathedral built 1200; bishopric taken from Lincoln and founded, and deanry erected, 1541; city chartered by Henry VIII. burnt, 1117.

Peterborough, Earldom of, created 1627. (Mordaunt.)

Peter-pence, a tribute of one penny per house, given to Rome by Inas, king of the West Saxons, 720; usually collected on the feast of St. Peter, being Aug. 1; it was prohibited by Edward III. and abolished in 1533, but revived 1552; totally abolished 1558. See Ethelwolf.

Peter's, St. college, Cambridge, founded by Hugo de Balsam, 1257. (twenty-two fellows)

Peterburg, foundation laid, 1703.

Peterburg, City of, founded 1703; burnt (2000 houses) Aug 12, 1736; hurricane at, that occasioned a dreadful inundation, Sept. 14, 1777. See Academies.

Petersfield, Hants. incorporated by Queen Elizabeth.

Petre, of Writtle, Barony of, created 1603. (Petre.)

Pevensey castle, Suffex, of great antiquity, apparently a Roman building. See Battle of Pevensey.

Pharmacy we owe in a great measure to the Arabians. See Physic.

Pharos of Alexandria, built 282 before Christ.

Pheasants brought into Europe by the Argonauts, 1250 before Christ.

Phenicians, The, established colonies in Spain, about 1000; sailed round Africa, 607 before Christ. See Spain, Cadiz.

Philadelphia taken by the king's troops, Sept. 26, 1777.

Philip II. king of Spain, son of the emperor Charles V. born about 1526, married Mary queen of England; was crowned king of Naples and Sicily on the resignation

nation of his father, 1554, and was allowed to be called king of England during her life; the crown of Spain resigned to him by his father, 1555; refused the order of the garter sent him by Queen Elizabeth, 1559; lost the 17 provinces of Flanders which belonged to Spain, 7 of which formed the republic of Holland; the other 10 are subject to France and Austria, 1579; united Portugal to Spain, 1580, (see Portugal;) landed 600 men in Ireland to assist the Catholics, who were driven off, 1581; died 1598. See Low Countries. Philippa, Edward III's queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 15, 1369, and was buried at Westminster.

Philippine Islands. See Ladrone.

Philipsburg; the Spaniards became masters of it, 1633; the French, 1634; the Imperialists, 1635; the French again, 1644; the Imperialists, 1676; the French, 1734.

Phipps, now Lord Mulgrave, sent to explore the North pole, 1773.

Phocæan, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.

Phosphorus, Artificial fire of, discovered by Brandt, of Hamburg, 1675.

Phrygia Minor, became part of the Lydian empire under Croesus, and shared its fate, about 560 before Christ.

Phrygians, The, were the fifth who acquired the maritime power of the Mediterranean, and held it 25 years, 893 before Christ, See Rhodians, Pelasgi.

Physic garden, the first cultivated in England, by John Gerrard, surgeon of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the earl of Danby, 1652; that at Chelsea began, 1732; that at Cambridge began, 1763.

Physic, The practice of, was confined to ecclesiastics, from about 1206 to about 1500.

Physicians, College of, founded, 1519.

Piston castle, Pembrokeshire, built before 1066.

Picts were the ancient Britons, who were forced into the north by the Belgic Gauls above 80 years before the descent of Julius Cæsar, first mentioned in history, 284; defeated in Britain by Constantius, 306; kingdom of, began in Scotland, 823; but they were settled afterwards in England between the Trent and the Tweed; extirpated by the Scots, 840. See Scots.

Picts wall, between England and Scotland, built 123.

Pin-

Pin-money, derived from a very ancient tax in France, for providing the queen with pins.

Pins first used in England, 1543; before which the ladies used skewers of brass, silver, and gold.

Pipes of lead for conveying water, the casting of, invented by the Rev. Robert Brock, 1539.

Piquet, and several other games on cards, invented by Jaquemin, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, about 1390; cards were but little known before.

Pistols first used by the cavalry, 1544.

Pitch and tar first made from pit-coal, 1779.

Pitt's Straights, in the East-Indies, discovered April 30, 1760.

Pix, Trial of, or assay at the mint, established 1335.

Placemen. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1679.

Placentia. See Parma.

Plague, almost the whole world visited by one, 767; again, 430 before Christ.

In Rome, which carried off 10,000 persons in a day, 78.

One over the known world, 168.

A terrible one all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, that lasted near fifty years, 557.

In England, that carried off 34,000, 772.

In Scotland, wherein died 40,000, 954.

In England, 1247.

Again, 1347.

In Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348.

In Scotland, when a third of the people died of it, 1361.

In Paris and England, very dreadful, when 57,374 died in England, 1362.

Again, 1379.

In England, which killed 30,000 in London, 1407.

Again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years war before, 1477.

Again when 30,000 died in London, 1499.

Again, in England, when half the people died, 1517.

Again, in Naples, 1528.

Again, in England, 1548.

Again, 1594.

Again, which carried off, in London 30,578 persons, 1604.

At Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611.

Plague

Plague again, at London, whereof died 35,417, 1625.

At Lyons, in France, where died 60,000, 1632.

In Italy, when 6000 died daily at Naples, 1656; so that throughout the kingdom 400,000 fell a sacrifice to it.

At London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, 1665.

At Marseilles, fatal to 18,000; and at Peru, where 300,000 persons died of it in three months, 1720.

At Messina, Sicily, 1743, of which 50,000 persons died.

At Bassora, in Persia, when 80,000 persons died, 1773.

See Pestilence.

Plagues, Ten of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.

Plantagenet, Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, married the Empress Maud, 1127, and by her, father of Henry II; invaded Normandy, 1137. This Earl of Anjou's name was Plantagenet, and the name by Henry I. was continued down for above four hundred years to Hen. VII. See Maud; Salisbury, Countess of.

Plants. See Anatomy.

Plaster of Paris, The method of taking a likeness in, discovered by Andrew Verocchio, 1470.

Plate, a duty imposed on Gold and Silver, 1784. See Silver-handled.

Platoon-firing invented by Gustavus Adolphus, about 1618.

Platonic philosophers, a school of, established at Alexandria, 232.

Platonism. See Pletho, Vol. II.

Playhouse-bill passed, obliging pieces to be inspected before performed, 1737. See Theatre.

Pleading introduced, 786; changed from French to English, as a favour from Edw. III. to his people, in the 50th, or jubilee year, 1362; there was an ordinance of Cromwell's for the same, and that the entries should be in English.

Plough, Use of, brought from India by Bacchus.

Plumb-line, Carpenter's, invented by Dedalus. See Statuary.

Plunket, Oliver, popish archbishop of Armagh, hanged at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July the 1st 1681; the first for a conspiracy carried on with France, for

an insurrection in Ireland, the latter for a libel against the king.

Plural number, *We*, instead of *I*, first used by John, 1199, to communicate part of the merit to the council who gave their advice; it continued till the accession of George III.

Pluralities. See Pope.

Pluto is supposed to be the inventor of burials among the Greeks; hence he was deified, and made to preside over the world of shades.

Plymouth burnt by the French fleet, 1377; chartered anew, July 7, 1684.

Plymouth, Earldom of, created 1612. (name Windsor.)

Pneumatic sect founded by Athenæus, whom see.

Poaching. See Game.

Pœstum was a colony of Dorian Greeks; it became a Roman colony 272 before Christ, its ruins are still beautiful.

Poet Laureat; the first mention of one is in Edw. IVth's reign, though the present office under this title, is derived from the king's versifier, of whom we hear in 1251. — A list of the Laureates: Edmund Spencer, laureate to Elizabeth, died 1598, aged 88; Samuel Daniel, died 1619, aged 57; Ben Jonson, died 1637, aged 62; Sir William Davenant, died 1668, aged 62; John Dryden, deposed at the revolution 1688, died 1700; Thomas Shadwell, died 1692, aged 52; Nahum Tate, died 1716; Rev. Lawrence Eusden, died 1730; Colley Cibber, died 1757, aged 86; William Whitehead, died 1784; Rev. Thomas Wharton, died 1790; Henry James Pye succeeded.

Poetry. Orpheus is the earliest author, and by many deemed the inventor, 1249 before Christ; Archilochus introduced iambic verse, 700 before Christ. See Andronicus Livius, Thoulouse.

Poland, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire; it was made a duchy, 694; kingdom of, began, by favour of Otho III. Emperor of Germany, under Boleslaus, 999; under tribute to Germany, 1015; Red Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania, that had been separated 180 years, again united with it, 1465; embraced Christianity, 965; order

of

of the white eagle instituted 1325; feudal system first introduced here, about 1250; the Polish diet first regulated, as at present, under Cassimir III. who began to reign 1333, aged 23, he was the great legislator of Poland, and last of the house of Piast; Henry King of France abdicated the crown of Poland, 1573. The *liberum veto*, or power of an individual of a free diet to dissolve the meeting, introduced 1652; Augustus vacated his throne, 1707; endeavoured to recover it, 1709; pacification treaty, 1717; protestants tolerated there Nov. 2, 1767; king of, carried off by confederates, and wounded, Nov. 3, 1771; seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773; slavery abolished in Austrian Poland, June 26, 1782; so late as the 13th century the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past their labour, and such children as were born imperfect. This crown was elective, but the revolution in 1791, made it hereditary in the family of the elector of Saxony; this has since been overturned. Every native Pole elected king, is called a Piast, from one Piaſtus a peasant, who was elected king 830, and whose reign was an auspicious one. See Academies, Sobieski, Protestants, Sclavi.

Polemoscope invented by Hevelius, 1673.

Polygamy; the first public law against it in the empire of Rome, was about 393; allowed to be agreeable to scripture by our first reformers; the custom of lending wives was general in the first ages of Christianity; continency and abstinence from marriage were held the surest way to heaven among the fooleries of the 6th century.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Poll-tax first levied by act of parliament, 1380; re-imposed, according to the station and riches of the person, 1513.

Poltron, from *Pollex truncatus*; the inhabitants of France in former days cut off their thumbs to avoid serving in the army, hence the French used poltron for coward.

Pomfret, Earldom of, created 1721. (name Fermor.)

Pondicherry taken from the French, 1761; restored to France, Jan. 20, 1783.

Pon-

Ponsonby of Sysonby, Barony of, created 1739. (name Ponsonby.)

Pontefract castle, Yorkshire, built 1069; town chartered by Richard III.

Pontifices or ecclesiastical judges first appointed by the Emperor Numa, about 715 before Christ; they derived their name as supposed from having built the Sublician bridge at Rome. All the emperors, pagans and Christians, till Gratian in 375, took upon them the office of master of this order, and hence the Pope derives his title of *Pontifex Maximus*, to this day.

Pontus, The ancient inhabitants of, are supposed to be descendants of Tubal; it was at different periods subject to the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians. It first became a kingdom under Artabazes, whom Darius seated on the throne; shook off the Macedonian yoke, 300; grew renowned under the dynasty of Mithridates, till the Romans subdued it, 64 before Christ; a new empire of the Greeks was founded at Trebifond, in Pontus, 1204, which continued till destroyed by the Turks, in 1462.

Poole, Dorsetshire, chartered, before the 14th of Edw. III.

Poor, first English statute respecting them, 1496; they subsisted on private benevolence till Henry the VIIIth; present laws formed on the 39th and 43d of Elizabeth. The poor rates throughout England were 665,362l. in 1680; but 3,000,000 in 1774. See Pauper act. Rem. Occur. *anno* 1571.

Pope, The title of, formerly given to all bishops; but Boniface III. 606, procured the Emperor Phocas to confine it to the bishops of Rome, and now their power began; Hygenius was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 138.

Leo I. elected, May 10, 440; died 461.

The pope's supremacy over the Christian church first established by Boniface III. 607.

The first province given to the popes, 704.

The custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced, 708.

The pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755; abridged 800.

Sergius II. the first pope that changed his name on his election, his real name being *Bacca de Porco*, or Hog's-

Pope,

Hog's-face; other popes have continued the custom.
John XIX. a layman; made pope by dint of money,
1024.

The first pope that kept an army was Leo. IX. 1054.

Pope Gregory obliged Hen. IV. emperor of Germany,
to stand three days in the depth of winter, bare-
footed at his castle-gate to implore his pardon, 1077.

The Pope's authority first introduced into England,
1079; abolished by parliament, 1391; abrogated
by parliament, 1534.

The pope demanded an annual sum from every cathe-
dral and monastery in Christendom, but was refused,
1226; collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of
England, 1226.

Residence of the popes removed to Avignon, where it
continued 70 years, 1308.

Pope John accused of heresy, 1332.

Their demand on England refused by parliament, 1363.

Leo X. made a cardinal at 14 years old; elected pope,
March 11, 1513, aged 36; died 1521.

Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities
to their consummation, making his nephew Hippo-
lito, Cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal,
granting to him all the vacant benefices in the world
for six months, and appointing him usu fructuary
from the first day of his possession, 1523.

Rome sacked, and Clement imprisoned, 1527.

The word Pope struck out of all English books, 1541.

Sixtus Quintus elected pope, 1585, died 1590.

The power of the popes declined about 1600.

See *Pontifices*, Jubilee, Crown.

Popery. The English church was subject to the Pope,
from the time St. Austin was sent here, to the death of
Becket, 1170; papal power abolished in England by
act of parliament 1391, completely so, 1533; abolished
in Sweden 1528; acts against, repealed, May 28, 1778;
again, 1791. See *Augustin*, Riot.

Pork religiously forbidden to the Jews and Arabs, as
having been exceedingly scarce, owing to the want of
food for hogs in Arabia and Palestine, and it being
the flesh of an animal that perspires but little, and im-
pedes

pedes the perspiration of other meats; of course, pernicious in hot climates, where the leprosy, a cutaneous disorder, was prevalent.

Port-Arlington, Irish earldom, created 1785. (Dawson.)

Portchester, Barony of, created 1780. (name Herbert.)

Portchester castle, Hampshire, said to be built 380 before Christ.

Porte, the court of the grand Signor, so called, from the custom of great men attending at the prince's gate; a custom introduced by Cyrus I. 535 before Christ.

Porteus, Capt. hanged by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1636. He commanded a guard attending the execution of a smuggler, and being hissed by the populace, without the previous formalities of law, ordered his men to fire, which killed several; for this he was tried and condemned; but being pardoned, the mob broke open the prison, and hanged him; for which Edinburgh was fined 2000*l*.

Portland, Dukedom of, created 1716. (name Bentinck.)

Portland Isle castle built by Henry VIII.

Portmore, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (Collier.)

Portobello taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.

Port-reeves. See Mayors.

Porto Rico discovered, 1497.

Portsmouth burnt, 1265; again, by the French 1377; fortified, 1544; dock burnt, 1760; again, July 27, 1770; again, Dec. 1776.

Portsmouth, Earldom of, created 1743. (name Wallop.)

Portugal, formerly called Lusitania, with the rest of Spain, became subject to the Moors, 713, and continued so till conquered by Alphonso, 1093; who became the first king, 1139; Inquisition established 1526; conquered by the Spaniards on the death of Sebastian I. and Philip II. crowned king 1580; three impostors assumed the character of Sebastian, 1585; another, 1594; another 1601; revolted from Spain, and the Duke of Braganza sat on the throne, under Philip IV. of Spain, and III. of Portugal, 1640; Alphonso VI. deposed 1667; acknowledged independent; 1668; king of, shot at, Sept. 3, 1758, for which several of the nobility suffered, and the Jesuits were expelled; Orders of Avis

- founded, 1162; of Christ instituted, 1319; of Saint James founded, 1310, and confirmed, 1640. See Ouriques and Alcazar, Battles of; Lisbon.
- Post, method of carrying letters, invented by the university of Paris, 1462; general post-office established, 1643; as at present, Dec. 27, 1660; took place in Scotland, 1695; penny post established, 1683; postage raised, 1784. See Franking, Carriers.
- Postchaise tax passed, 1779; improved, 1780.
- Post-house first established in the time of the Romans; established in Germany, 1641.
- Potatoes first brought from America, by Sir F. Drake, 1586; introduced into Ireland, 1610; into England, 1650.
- Potton, Bedfordshire, burnt August 14, 1783. (half the town.)
- Poulet, Earldom of, created 1706. (name Poulet.)
- Pound, The, sterling, in the time of the Saxons consisted as now of 240 pence, which 240 pence weighed a pound.
- Powderham castle, Devon. built 970.
- Powdering the hair took its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain, whitening their heads to make themselves ridiculous, 1614.
- Powercourt, Irish viscount, title of, created 1743. (name Wingfield.)
- Powis castle, Montgomeryshire, built about 1110.
- Powis, Earldom of, created 1748. (name Herbert.)
- Poyning's law (so called, from its passing in Ireland, during the deputyship of Sir Edward Poyning's), passed at Drogheda, 1495; granting a power to the crown, of originating every act, and leaving the Irish senate a power only of refusing upon recognition; repealed by the English, May 17, 1782.
- Præmonstratenses, or White Canons, reformed from the Augustines, by St. Norbert, at Præmonstratum, about 1120; brought into England soon after 1140; where they had 35 houses.
- Prætorian guards finally abolished at Rome, 312.
- Pragmatic sanction, for limiting the power of the Popes, re-establishing the liberty of the church, and settling the German empire in the house of Austria, first took place,

place, 1439; ratified by England, and other powers, 1740.

Prague founded by the emperor Charles IV. of Germany, 1361.

Praise-God Barebones, a parliament so called, from the name of one of the members, met July 4, 1653. This parliament consisted of 144 members, summoned by Cromwell, who were to sit 15 months, and then to chuse a fresh parliament themselves.

Praying towards the East ordered by the pope, 532; praying for the dead first introduced into the christian church, about 590.

Preamble of the acts of parliaments, before Hen. VI. were not always the foundations of those acts.

Prebendary. See Canons.

Precedency settled, 1668.

Predestination estab. by Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, 470.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England established at Wandsworth, Surry, Nov. 20, 1572, by the Puritans; presbyterianism established in Scotland, 1592; again 1638. See Episcopacy, Ministers.

Press, The last act for restraining the liberty of, expired, 1694, since which it has been free; though from the first introduction of printing till that time, government excised the power of licenling books.

Pressing supported by custom, as far back as records can be found, the king being entitled to every man's service; it was in use among the Romans, but a hardship which necessity only can justify; 1000 men were pressed for land service, 1596, and it was then held to be legal; the first commission to press seamen, 29 Edward III. 1355; declared illegal, except in cases of invasion, Dec. 1641. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1544.

Preston Guild established, 1172; town chartered, 1684.

Pretender, Edward, The, son of James II. of England, born June 10, 1688; married, 1719; died, 1766; Charles son of the former, born March 20, 1729, died Jan. 31, 1788, and left a daughter 25 years old.

Priests, the dignity of, in some parts of Greece was equal to that of kings. See Egypt.

Primogeniture, Right of, came in with the feudal law. 1070.

Prince of Wales, Title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1286.

Printing, Chinese mode of, on tablets; existed in China from the remotest antiquity; first performed with wooden blocks in Germany, and almost immediately after with separate wooden types, by L. Koster, at Harlaem, 1430, (but it does not appear that he ever printed any book); with metal types, by John Geinsfleisch his brother, Guttenburgh of Mentz, and Faust, 1144; Peter Schæffer found the method of casting types, 1452; printing introduced at Oxford, with wooden types, by F. Corfellis, from Harlaem, 1459; brought into England, by William Caxton, a mercer, of London, 1471, who had a press in Westminster, till 1494, when he died; Aldus Manutius cast the Hebrew, Greek, and Italic characters; the first Greek book printed, 1476; Hebrew book ditto, 1478; the number of master-printers in London and Westminster, limited by the Star-chamber, 1638. See Press, Faust.

Priorities, 110, suppressed by order of council, 1414; totally suppressed by Henry VIII. with the monasteries, 1539. See Monastery, Rem. Occur. *anno* 700.

Prisoners of war, the custom of enslaving them, totally abolished in the 13th century.

Privilege of parliament, respecting their servants debts, relinquished, 1770.

Privileged places in London for debtors, as the Mint and White-friars, abolished, 1096.

Privy-council instituted by Alfred, about 896. See Cabal.

Proceedings at law. Ours are very similar to those made use of by the Egyptians, many years before Christ.

Profane History. See Heraclidæ.

Professorships of history, divinity, and all sciences that do not require experimental explanation, seem to have been instituted in the universities, &c. on account of the scarcity of books at that period; those of modern language and modern history established by George I. 1724.

Promissory notes made assignable by act of parliament, 1705; ordered to be stamped, 1782.

Pro-

Prophets, Several French, offered to submit to death, saying, they would rise again before the people. They were put in the pillory, 1706. See Impostors, No. 16.
 Prose-writer, The first, was Pherecides Syrus, he wrote in Greek, 500 before Christ.

Prostration at the elevation of the mass first enjoined, 1201.

Protectorate. That of the earl of Pembroke began Oct. 1216; ended, by his death, the same year.

Of the Duke of Bedford, began 1422; ended, by his death, Sept. 1435.

Of the Duke of Gloucester, began April, 1483; ended, by his assuming the royal dignity, June 1483.

Of Somerset, began 1547; ended, by his resignation 1549.

Of Oliver Cromwell, began Dec. 1653; ended, by his death, 1658.

Of Richard Cromwell, began 1658; ended, by his resignation, April, 1659.

Protestantism, first tolerated in Germany, 1624; ditto in Bohemia, 1707.

Protestants, Name of, began, from the diet of Spire, when several of the German states protested against a decree of the diet to support the doctrines of the church of Rome, April 19, 1530; bloody execution of, at Thorn, 1724, when great numbers were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult, occasioned by a popish procession; persecuted in France, 1724.

Provisions of Oxford passed, in which was the first sketch of a house of commons, 1258.

Provisions, price of, in Scotland, 5s. for a cow, 6s. 8d. for an ox, 1314.

Prussia, anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose kings were descended from Arthirius, first king of the Heruli, on the Baltic, 320 before Christ. The Venedi were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Riphæan mountains. Thence the country was called Borussia, or Prussia, which was subdued by the Mercian knights, sent by the emperor Frederic II. 1215; weary of the extortion of their governors, they revolted to Jagello, king of Poland, 1219. The grand master of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700; when he was made a king; Frederick III. King of, died Aug. 1786, aged 73; order of the

- black eagle instituted, 1701; order of merit, *ditto*, 1730; king of, visited England, 1744; left-handed wives introduced, 1791. See Limburg, Poland.
- Prutenic tables, made by Reynold of Wittemburg, whom see.
- Pfalmetichus's expedition into Syria, 656 before Christ.
- Psalms translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.
- Public houses, a power of licensing them, first granted to Sir Giles Montpeyson, and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1621.
- Pulvis fulminans*, first known to Roger Bacon, 1290.
- Pumps first invented, 1425.
- Punic war, between the Romans and Carthaginians; the first commenced 264, lasted 24 years, (see Xantippus) the second 218, lasted 17 years; the third 149, ended with the destruction of Carthage, 146 before Christ.
- Purgatives, of the mild kind, particularly cassia, manna, and fenna, first discovered by a Greek physician, 1245. Draffics had done great harm in medicine before.
- Purgatory invented, 250, introduced 511, not positively affirmed till about 1140, nor made an article of faith till 1545.
- Purification of the blessed Virgin, feast of, established, 552.
- Puritans, protestants who fled to Germany in queen Mary's reign, and returned in that of Elizabeth. They were called Puritans by way of reproach, for attempting a purer form of worship than even the protestants had made use of; yet still they did not separate from them, but remained in communion, and submitted to episcopacy. See Presbyterian.
- Purple, a Tyrian dye, procured from two sorts of shell fish, the *murex* and *purpura*, the first a dark blue, and the second approaching to scarlet, blended they give the colour of congealed blood; discovery of it, about 500 before Christ.
- Purple, The, given to the cardinals by Paul II. 1465.
- Pygmies, were a race of men four foot and a half high, formerly in Lapland.
- Pyramids, Egyptian, (of which there are three, a few leagues from Cairo, and eighteen in the deserts of Lybia,) are supposed to have been the burying places of the ancient Egyptian kings; some were erected before
the

the flood. The largest is 500 feet high, and 2640 feet broad, at each square side at bottom.

Pythian games instituted at Delphos, by Apollo, in honour of his overcoming Python the tyrant, and were celebrated every fifth year; they consisted in all manly exercises and chariot races, the reward a laurel wreath, 591 before Christ.

Q.

QUACK Medicines, a duty laid on them 1783.

Quadrants, Solar, introduced at Rome, 290 before Christ.

Quadruple alliance between Germany, France, Holland, and Great-Britain concluded, July 22, 1718.

Quakers, Sect of, founded by George Fox, 1655; sixty transported to America by order of council, 1664.—Notwithstanding their affirmation was adopted by act of parliament for an oath, in 1696; the election of John Archdale, chosen a member of parliament, was made void, for his refusing to take the oath, 1698.

Qualification act for members of parliament, passed 1711.

Quarter, Begging of, originated from an agreement anciently made between the Dutch and the Spaniards, that the ransom of an officer or soldier should be a quarter of his pay.

Quebec taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759, when General Wolfe was slain. See Canada.

Queen Anne's bounty. See First-fruits.

Queen's college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII's queen, 1548. (nineteen fellows.)

Queen's college, Oxford, founded by R. Eglesfield, 1340. (sixteen fellows.)

Queensberry, Scots dukedom of, created 1684. (Douglas.)

Questorship. See Rome.

Quicksilver, its use in refining silver discovered, 1540.

Quietists, or Molinists, a sect who taught that future happiness consisted in the annihilation of the functions of the soul, arose under Molinos, a priest of Saragossa, 1685.

Quoit, or *Discus*, throwing it was a manly diversion in Homer's time.

R.

RAAB, Hungary, taken by the Turks, 1594; re-taken, 1598.

Raay, Scots barony, created 1628. (name Mackay.)

Ray. See Hackman.

Rabbit-woman, The affair of the, 1726. See Impostors.

Raby castle, Durham, built, 1020.

Radmen, or Rod-knights, were persons who held lands of the old English barons, on condition of attending them in their journies, or going on messages. The Barons in the South of Italy keep up this custom.

Radnor chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

Radnor, Earldom of, created 1765. (name Bouverie.)

Raid of Ruthven, The, when James I. was seized by the nobles of Scotland, August 22, 1582.

Rainbow, Theory of, given by Dedominis, 1611.

Raine's charity took place, to give marriage portions to four women annually, 1758.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, for a conspiracy, to set Arabella Stuart on the throne, was sentenced to die, 1603, but reprieved; and after a long confinement in the Tower, was, at his request, sent to the West-Indies with a fleet, in search of a gold mine, that he pretended to know of, but not finding it, and wilfully burning a town belonging to Spain, to satisfy the Spaniards, he was beheaded on his former sentence, Oct. 29, 1618, aged 76. See Stuart, Arabella.

Ramsay abbey, (Benedictines), in Hunts, built 969; 100 houses burnt May 21, 1763.

Ran is a very old word, in the laws of Canute, signifying robbery or rapin, hence the expression, "He snatches all he can *rap* and *ran*."

Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burnt down, May, 1759.

Ranelagh, Irish viscount, Title of, created 1628. (Jones.)

Ransoms, formerly paid by prisoners, were appropriated, by great men, to build their castles, 1423. They were generally taxed at a year's income.

Ranunculus, The flower, was brought into France from Tripoli, in the reign of Louis IX. about 1250.

Ranza castle, Arran Isle, Scotland, built before 1380.

Ratcliffe,

Ratcliffe, Hon. Cha. beheaded, Dec. 8, 1746, for taking part in the rebellion.

Ratisbon built, 1187 before Christ.

Ravishing of women made a capital offence, 1279.

Rawdon, Barony of, created 1783. (name Rawdon.)

Reading abbey, (Benedictines), Berks, built 1121.

Rebellion, of the English, against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished 1090.

2. Of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.

3. In England, in favour of the empress Maude, 1139; ended, 1153.

4. Of the Barons, April, 1215; compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15, following.

5. Of ditto, 1262; ended 1267.

6. Under Wat Tyler, 1381, which took its rise from some tax-gatherers ill treating the daughter of a blacksmith in Essex, (when collecting the poll-tax) who knocked out the tax-gatherer's brains with his hammer. The action was applauded, the neighbourhood joined in the sedition, and the flame spread in an instant over the whole country. See Tyler, Penal Laws.

7. In Ireland, when Roger earl of March, the viceroy, and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399. See Richard II.

8. Against Richard, 1399; ended with the death of the King, See Richard II.

9. Of the English and the Welch, 1400; ended, 1407.

10. Under the Earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham-moor, and slain, 1408.

11. Of Jack Cade, in favour of the Duke of York, June 1, 1450. See Cade.

12. In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York upon the throne, 1464. See Henry VI. Edward IV.

13. Of the English, in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachments respecting St. Leonard's hospital, in York, 1469.

14. Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended

Rebellion.

with the expulsion of Ed. IV. and the restoration of Hen. VI. the same year. See Edward IV.

15. Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI. See Henry VI.
16. Of the Earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard. See Richard III. Henry VII.
17. Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III's nephew, 1487, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son: he was pardoned. See Simnel.
18. Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499. See Warbeck.
19. Under Flammoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath, and the execution of Flammoc. See Blackheath.
20. Of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1436; ended the same year.
21. Of *ditto*, in the West, owing to inclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June, 1549; suppressed the same year.
22. Of *ditto*, in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, August, 1549. See Ket.
23. In favour of Lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane. See Grey, Lady Jane, and Mary.
24. Of Sir Thomas Wiat, against the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554.
25. Of the Roman Catholics against Queen Elizabeth, 1599; suppressed the same year.
26. Of the Irish under the Earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed 1601.
27. Under the Earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600; which ended in his death, 1601. See Elizabeth, Essex.
28. Against Charles I. 1639; ended with his death, 1649. See Charles I.
29. Of the Irish, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neil, &c. against the English in Ireland, 1641; ended, 1651.

30. Of

Rebellion.

30. Of the Whigs in Scotland, on the score of religion, 1666; but soon suppressed, by defeating them on Pentland hill, Nov. 28, that year. See Battle Pentland-hill.
31. Of the Scots, under a Mr. Hamilton, in a religious cause; soon suppressed by the Duke of Monmouth, who defeated them at Bothwell bridge, June 22, 1679. See Battle Bothwell brige.
32. Under the the Duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death. See Monmouth.
33. Of the Scotch, under the old Pretender, 1715; quelled 1716.
34. Of the Scotch, under the young Pretender, 1745; quelled 1746.
35. Of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1775; ended by granting them independence, 1783.
See Chambré, Kildare, Tea, Conspiracie, York, Archbishop of.

Receipts, first ordered to be stamped, by act of Parliament, 1783; duty encreased 1792.

Recolets, an order of friars, reformed from the Franciscans, about 1400. Henry VII. built two or three houses for them.

Records, Public, a repository first established for them by Edward I. who collected them, few of which are more ancient than the reign of his father, Henry III.

Reculver abbey, Kent, built 699; church and two steeples built by a lady, in memory of her and her sister, being saved there from shipwreck, and called the sisters, 1550.

Redwald, succeeded Ethelbert, as 7th king of Britain, 616; established Edwin on the throne of Northumberland, 617; died, 624; and was succeeded in the monarchy by Edwin.

Reformation, The, first set on foot by John Wickliffe, 1730 (see Wickliffe); began in Germany, 1517; introduced into Switzerland through Zuinglius, 1519; authorized in Sweden, 1526; in Denmark 1521; began in England and Ireland by Henry the VIIIth's casting off the Pope's supremacy, and introducing the protestant religion into this country, 1534; completed by Edward VI. and introduced into Scotland by John

- Knox, 1547; propagated in Holland, 1556; and there established, 1573. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1351.
- Refugees, French protestants, who by the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685, were compelled to quit their country, or abandon their religion.
- Regatta, a splendid shew given by the nobility on the Thames, June 22, 1775.
- Regency bill passed in England, May 15, 1765.
- Registers, Parochial, first appointed, 1538; of deeds, &c. in Yorkshire, 1703, in Middlesex, 1709.
- Relicks. See Images.
- Religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII. 1537.
- Remonstrants. See Arminianism.
- Restoration, or the restoring of Charles II. to the crown of England, after an *Interregnum* of 11 years, 1660.
- Revenue of England amounted only to 55,754l. 1421; now upwards of 15 millions.
- Revolution in Great-Britain took place, by the prince of Orange's taking possession of the throne, Nov. 5, 1688.
- Rhetoric first taught in Rome by Plotius Gallus, 87 before Christ.
- Rhode Island, New England, settled 1637, 1644; charter granted, 1662; vacated by order, 1684; re-assumed, 1689.
- Rhodes, an Island of the Turks, peopled from Crete, 916; the republic however not completed till 480; the city built, 432; the siege of, by Demetrius, 304; Colossus thrown down by an earthquake, 222 before Christ; island taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus sold (which was a brazen statue of Apollo, 105 feet high, made by Chares; it had a stair-case in its body, and strode the harbour with its legs; it weighed seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds), 652; taken from the Turks, 1308; retaken by them from the knights of Jerusalem, 1522. See Malta, Chares.
- Rhodians, The, were the fourth who acquired the maritime power of the Mediterranean, and held it for 23 years, 916 before Christ. See Pelasgi, Phrygians.
- Rhudland castle, Flintshire, rebuilt soon after 1063.
- Ribbands, Stamped, first came into fashion about 1680.
- Rice first noticed in South Carolina, growing naturally, 1702.

Richard I. for valour called *Cœur de Lion*, second son of Henry II. born at Oxford, 1157; invested with the duchy of Guienne Poictou; prevailed on by his mother to rebel against his father, 1173; submitted to him, 1183; excommunicated by the pope's legate, for being the chief spring of discord, and interrupting the Crusade, 1189; a new breach with his father the same year; succeeded him on the throne, Sept. 3, ditto; set out on the Crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 19, 1190; took Messina the end of the year; married Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, the being with him, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the Duke of Austria, who confined him, and loaded him with irons, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for 300,000l. Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20, following, and crowned again; invaded France the next month; wounded in the shoulder with an arrow at the castle of Chaluz, near Limoges, of which he died, April 6, 1199, and was succeeded by his brother John. See Henry II.

Richard II. son to Edward the black prince, born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. on the throne, June 21, 1377, crowned July 16, following; married Anne, sister to the Empress of Germany, Jan. 14, 1382; dethroned, 1387; resumed the government, 1389; buried his queen, Aug. 4, 1394; affianced to Isabella, daughter of France, then only seven years old, autumn, 1396; on the death of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, seized the Lancastrian estate, 1399; went to Ireland the same year to revenge the death of his cousin, the Earl of March, heir to the crown, there slain in opposing a rebellion; in the mean time, Henry, the Duke of Lancaster's son, came over to England in July, and raised an army to recover his estate, and was joined by the people: on Richard's return, he was taken prisoner by Henry, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown to Henry, Sept. 28, following, and was succeeded by this Henry IV. Duke of Lancaster,

Lancaster, grandson to Edward III. Richard was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, Oct. 16; but on a conspiracy to restore him was murdered by eight assassins, Jan. 1400, in Pomfret castle, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster; sixteen of the conspirators were executed. See Merkes.

Richard III. brother to Edward IV. married Ann Nevil, the widow of Edward, Henry VIth's son, whom he had murdered; (see Edward) 1471; elected king, on his nephew, Edward Vth's being deposed June 20, 1483; crowned July 6, following; again at York, Sept. 8; buried his son Edward, April 1484; poisoned his queen the same year; his dominions invaded by his fifth cousin, Henry Earl of Richmond, who gave him battle at Bosworth, where Richard was slain, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; he was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by the victor Henry VII. Many circumstances have come out to prove, that Richard was a genteel well-made man, and a *good* king. See Grey, Edward, Henry VIth's son, Henry VII. Gloucester Duke of, Edward V.

Richborough castle, Kent, built in the time of the Romans.

Richmond castle, Yorkshire, built in William the Ist's reign.

Richmond castle, Surry, built by Henry VII. (and called Richmond from his title) on the spot where the old Sheen palace stood, 1498; park, *ditto*, enclosed by Charles I. bridge began building August 23, 1774; finished 1777.

Richmond, Dukedom of, created 1675. (name Lenox.)

Ridley, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, for heresy, Oct. 16, 1555.

Rights, Bill of, passed 1688, which secured to the subject the privileges of Magna Charta.

Ring, the first people among whom we find it in use, are the Hebrews, Gen. xxxviii. but it appears to have been in use among the Egyptians at the same time, (see Gen. xli.) It was in use also among the ancient Chaldeans, Babylonians, Persians, and Greeks. The Persians say, that Guiamschild, the 4th king of the first race introduced it for sealing his letters and acts; but the Greeks, according to Pliny, knew nothing of the
ring

ring in the time of the Trojan war. The Sabines had rings in Romulus's time, and probably from them they passed to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans. It was in use also among the ancient Gauls and Britons. The Hebrews wore them on their right hand, the Romans on their left. The Greeks wore them on the fourth finger, the Gauls and Britons on the middle finger. They were worn to distinguish rank. Wedding rings, some say, were used among the Hebrews, Exod. xxxv. 22. but Leo of Modena denies it. According to Selden, the Greeks and Romans gave a ring in marriage, but in exchange for a piece of money of equal value. The ring in marriage was formerly an iron ring, adorned with an adamant, the metal hard and durable, alluding to the duration of the contract; the form round and without end, importing that love often circulates, and is worn on the fourth finger of the left hand, a vein of blood being supposed to pass from thence to the heart. Rush rings were formerly worn by women who intrigued before marriage.

Rio de la Plata first entered by Diaz de Solis, 1515; Viceroy appointed there by Spain, 1776. See Buenos Ayres.

Riot act passed 1 George I. 1714, owing to the riots between the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle, when great mischief was done.

Riot in St. George's Fields, May 10. 1768, on account of Wilkes's imprisonment; that under the name of the Protestant Association, when 20,000 persons attended Lord George Gordon to the House of Commons, to petition for a repeal of the bill that took off the restrictions on the Roman catholics, and when the mob burnt 4 prisons, several Romish chapels, 72 houses, June 2, 1780, for which many were hanged, besides near 70 killed by the soldiers in suppressing them.

Rippon monastery, in Yorkshire, built 677; town chartered by James I.

Rivaulx abbey (Cistercians), Yorkshire, built 1132.

River Lee, Herts; act passed to make it navigable; the first for an inland river, 1425.

River,

River, New, brought to London, 1614.

Rivers, Richard, Earl of, father to Edward IVth's queen beheaded at Coventry, with his son John, by the mutineers in Northamptonshire, a few days after the battle of Banbury, 1469.

Rivers, Earl of, maternal uncle to Edward V. beheaded at Pontefract, by order of Richard Duke of Gloucester, for taking arms in defence of his nephew the young king, June 13, 1483.

Rivers, of Stratfield-say, Barony of, created 1776. (Pitt.)
Riversdale, Irish barony, created 1783. (Tonson.)

Rizzio, a musician, the favourite and paramour of Mary queen of Scots, murdered in the queen's presence, by her husband, Lord Darnley, and his party, March 9, 1566.

Robert, eldest son of William I. succeeded his father in the duchy of Normandy, 1087; mortgaged his duchy to William II. for 10,000 marks to enable him to go on the Crusade, 1096; in his absence his younger brother, Henry, mounted the English throne, vacant by the death of William II. 1100; invited by the English to take their crown, and came over with an army for that purpose; but when in sight of his brother's forces, he resigned his pretensions to him for a pension of 3000 marks, 1101; taken prisoner by his brother Henry, when he conquered Normandy, 1106; confined in Cardiff castle, where he died, 1134, after 27 years imprisonment. See Henry I. William I. & II.

Robin Hood and Little John, great robbers, 1189; Robin Hood, said to be Earl of Hunts, died 1247. They infested Sherwood forest, and thence made incursions into many parts of England for booty.

Roch abbey, (Cistercians), Yorkshire, founded 1147.

Rochelle, France, besieged by the Duke of Anjou, before which he lost near 24,000 men, 1573.

Rochester walled in, and the priory (Benedictines) and church began building about 600; first bishop was Justus, 604; castle built by William the Conqueror, about 1070; bridge built 1392; cathedral rebuilt 1080; archdeaconry erected about 1089; deanery about 1541; city burnt 1137.

Roch.

Rochford, Earldom of, created 1695. (name Nassau de Zuleifstein.)

Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire, built 1070.

Roden, Irish earldom of, created 1771. (name Jocelyn.)

Rodney of Rodney-stoke, Barony of, created, 1782. (name Rodney.)

Rogation day instituted, 466.

Roggewein made discoveries in the South Seas 1777.

Rokeby, of Armagh, Irish barony, created 1777. (name Robinson.)

Roll's chapel, London, founded by Henry III. 1233, for the purpose of ordaining any Jewish Rabbies who might be converted to christianity, and who were maintained and lodged in the Rolls buildings. On the banishment of the Jews, the chief house and chapel were annexed, by patent, to the keeper of the Rolls. All public records, from Richard III. are kept in this chapel; those before that time are in the Tower.

Rollo, Scots barony, created 1650. (name Rollo.)

Roman catholics. See Papists.

Roman empire, The, comprehended Spain, Portugal, France, Savoy, Switzerland, England, the 4 Electorates of the Rhine, Liege, Luxemburgh, Hainault, Flanders, Brabant, Italy, Naples, the Mediterranean Isles, Bavaria, Austria, lower Hungary, Slavonia, Turkey, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, and the Western parts of Africa, above 2000 miles in breadth, and 3000 in length.

The Roman territories laid waste by the Sabines and Equi, 458 before Christ.

The Romans had made themselves masters of all Italy, 264; of Spain and Sicily, 205 before Christ.

Till the first Punic war (which see), the Romans never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor encountered their enemies by sea.

The Roman dominions at this time were all Italy, Spain, Africa, Greece, and Illyricum, Asia Minor, Syria, Judea, Armenia, Medea, and Mesopotamia, 58 before Christ.

The republic changed to an empire, and Augustus made the first emperor, 27 before Christ. The annual

Roman empire.

Annual revenue of the empire was then about forty millions of our money.

The empire was bought by auction, by Didius Julianus, 193.

About 222 it began to sink under its own weight; the barbarians from the North (*i. e.* Scythians) began their irruptions, and the Goths had an annual tribute not to molest it.

Harrassed by 30 tyrants, 258.

Ravaged by the Scythians, 260.

Divided into four parts, between two emperors, Dioclesian and Constantius, the basis of its dissolution, 292.

Four emperors reigned at the same time, 307.

Divided again into Eastern and Western, 379.

The Western empire totally destroyed and sunk into the kingdom of Italy, under Odoacer, 476.

Constantine, that founded Constantinople, was the first christian emperor.

Theodosius was the first that embraced the Trinity, 380.

See Rome, Dioclesian, Paganism, Goths, Vandals.

Roman highways made in Britain, 415.

Romances and French poetry derived their origin from the Crusades.

Romans, their first alliance with the Carthaginians, 508 before Christ; fought their first naval engagement with the Carthaginians, and beat them, 260; a pillar then erected, in memory of this, is now standing at Rome (1780); were at peace with all the world for 5 years, 235 before Christ; quitted Britain for good, 426. See Julius Cæsar, Xantippus, Cimbri.

Rome, City of, founded by Romulus, April 20, 753 before Christ, in the year of the world 3251, in the 4th year of the 6th Olympiad. (Sir Isaac Newton says, 627 before Christ). Romulus, a descendant of Æneas, was the first king. It had then about 1000 houses; the city was near a mile in compass, and had about seven or eight miles territory. Italy was at this time divided into small independent states, which one after another were annexed to the Roman territories, by alliance and conquest.

The

Rome, City of.

The Romans seized the Sabine women at a public exhibition, and detained them for wives, 750 before Christ. See Sabines.

The Romans and Albans contending for superiority, chose three champions on each side to decide it, *viz.* the Horatii and Curatii; the Horatii conquering, Alba submitted, and was united to Rome, 669 before Christ.

The Circus, containing 150,000 people, built 605 before Christ.

Money first coined here 580 before Christ.

Tarquin's son having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins were expelled; the monarchy abolished; and its consular government began, *viz.* a republic under the direction of two consuls, 509 before Christ.—The city was then about 15 miles round.

The populace discontented, retired to the *Mons Sacer*, but returned Dec. 10, at the persuasion of Menenius Agrippas, when a dictator, or military lawgiver, was first appointed, 498 before Christ.

The number of inhabitants able to bear arms, were 132,419 men, 459; in 294 the number was 270,000; 338,214 in 159; 320,000 in 50; and 463,000 in 8 before Christ.

Decemviri appointed to form laws, which were completed 451 before Christ; the original institution of these were the Decemviri, or ten nobles appointed by Tarquin, about 534 before Christ, as keeper of the Sybilline writings.

The Tribunes, Ædiles, &c. divested of all power, 450 before Christ. See Tribunes, Ædiles.

About 570 before Christ, or the 183d year of the city, the Censors were instituted to survey the inhabitants, and the city was found to contain 84,700 free citizens; in the year of Rome 261, the number was 110,000; 262,322 in 452; 137,108 in 544; 273,244 in 582; 312,081 in 587; 330,823 in 625; 450,000 in 682; 150,000 in 709; 4,063,000 in 727 (women and children included); the city being then fifty miles in circuit: in the 48th after Christ there were 1,544,000 citizens.

A tax

Rome, City of.

A tax levied for the first time to maintain the army
406 before Christ.

Censors created to survey the estates and manners of
the citizens, 443 before Christ.

Patrician Tribunes chosen instead of consuls, 421;
consulship restored, 418 before Christ.

Three Quæstors elected, 410 before Christ. They
kept the decrees of the senate.

Roman soldiers first paid, 406 before Christ.

Sacked by the Gauls under Brennus, 390 before Christ,
when all Rome was burnt except the capitol.

City burnt by the Gauls, 388 before Christ.

Prætor or judge, one first appointed, 365 before Christ;
afterwards there were several. They were first
instituted about 484 before Christ.

Silver money, called *Moneta*, from the temple where it
was coined; first made about 269 before Christ.

Capitol and temple of Janus built 207 before Christ.

Asiatic luxury introduced 187 before Christ.

After a siege of three years, the Romans took Car-
thage and destroyed it, 146 before Christ. See Car-
thage.

Marius made his triumphal entry with the spoils of
Numidia, and graced by Jugurtha its king, and his
two sons, in chains, 103 before Christ. See Teutones.

Marius opposed a body of fierce barbarians, who rush-
ed in from the North, 101 before Christ.

The capitol destroyed, 83 before Christ; rebuilt by
Domitian; burnt, A. D. 80.

The Triumvirate formed by the sworn union of Pom-
pey, Crassus, and Julius Cæsar, which in the end
overthrew the consular and popular state, 58 years
before Christ.

Pompey and Cæsar, on the death of Crassus, contend-
ing for supreme power over the commonwealth,
occasioned a dreadful civil war, 47 before Christ,
which ended with the murder of Pompey the year
following. See Pompey.

Pantheon built 27 before Christ.

Was in the zenith of its glory, 19.

The

Rome, City of.

The commonwealth ended, and the first emperor Augustus, began to reign, 31; 722 years after the founding of the city.

The city was 50 of our miles round, and contained 6,900,000 people, 48.

The philosophers expelled by Domitian, 83.

Trajan's column erected 114, and is now standing.

The Romans sent ambassadors to China, 166,

The Carthusian church and part of the baths built in Dioclesian's reign.

The seat of the empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, by Constantine, 330. From this to 1453 it continued, when Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. and ever since it has been the imperial seat of the Ottoman emperors.

Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410; by the Vandals 455; by the Heruli, 476; recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537; retaken by the Goths, 547; re-conquered by the emperor, 553; revolted from the Greek emperors, became free and was governed by the senate, 726. See Belisarius.

The senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, king of France, as emperor of the West, who surrendered the city to the Pope, reserving the sovereignty, 800; the Popes afterwards made themselves and the city independent. Its territories are, at this day, the ecclesiastical states.

St. Peter's built by Pope Julius II. who died 1512. Bramante was the architect.

The inhabitants amounted in 1780, to 155,184, of these 36,485 were housekeepers, and 8,084 priests and nuns.

Orders founded as follow: Holy Ghost, 1198; St. George, 1498; St. Peter, 1520; St. Paul, 1540; Loretta, 1587; St. Mary, 1618.

See Roman empire, Romans, Goths, Vandals, Pantheon, Pontifices Aruspices, Prætorian, Academies, Library; Rem. Occur. *annis* 331 before Xt. 48, 74, 195, 389, 1540.

Romney, Barony of, created 1716. (name Marsham.)

Rope-dancing was known to the Greeks.

Rosa-

Rosamond, mistress to Henry II. 1172; shut up at Woodstock, 1189; died soon after.

Rosary. See Beads.

Rose, The, became a symbol of silence, from a tradition among the ancients, that the God of Love made Harpocrates the God of Silence, a present of a rose, the first ever known, to engage him not to divulge any of the private practices of his mother Venus. Hence it arose a custom, to place a rose above their heads in their rooms of entertainments, to banish constraint; hence also the expression, "Under the rose," when a matter was to be secret.

Rose, White and red, were distinctions given to the houses of York and Lancaster, 1454. The white rose Scottish was first worn by David II. of Scotland, at a tournament, and when a prisoner at Windsor, it afterwards became a party badge, but had no connexion with the York-rose. David II. began to reign 1329.

Roseberry, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (Primrose.)

Rose-trees first planted in England, 1522.

Rosicrucians, or brothers of the Rosy-crofs, a sect of Hermetical philosophers, who were first noticed in Germany about 1300; they pretended to a knowledge of every science, particularly medicines. Some make the free-masons a branch of this sect.

Roslin chapel, near Leith, founded 1446.

Rostrum, or pulpit of the Tribunes, so called from the Romans adorning those stands with the beaks of ships, 338 before Christ.

Roths, Scots earldom of, created 1457. (name Leslie.)

Rothsay castle, Bute Isle, Scotland, built before 1263.

Rotterdam built about 56.

Rouen, City of, taken, when the king of Navarre was slain, 1562.

Rougemont castle, Exon, said to be built by Julius Cæsar.

Roxana, widow of Alexander the Great, and her son Alexander killed by Cassander, 311 before Christ.

Roxburgh, Scots dukedom of, created 1707. (Kerr.)

Royston, Cambridgeshire, burnt (thirty-six houses), Aug. 23, 1747.

Ruffs were first worn in the reign of Edward VI. invented by a Spanish or Italian lady, to hide a wen. In the

the reign of Elizabeth, some wore their swords so long, and ruffs so large, that the queen appointed officers to break every man's sword, and clip all ruffs beyond a certain length.

Rule, Carpenter's, invented by Theodore the Samian, in the time of the Greeks.

Rump parliament met 1659; so called from an allusion to the rump of a fowl, it consisting only of a few of the old parliament.

Rumsey abbey, Hants, built 972.

Runic characters (sixteen) were a kind of letters said to be invented by Odin, but had their rise in Asia, and were brought into Europe, by the colonies who came to settle in the North.

Running for prizes was in great esteem among the ancient Greeks. Swiftnefs of foot was a warlike character.

Ruffel, Lord William, son of the earl of Bedford, beheaded in Lincoln's-inn Fields, on a charge of high treason, July 21, 1683, aged 44.

Ruffen, Rev. Benjamin, hanged for a rape, Dec. 14, 1777. See Rem. Occur. *anno* 1777.

Russia anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians. Christianity introduced there, 955; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864; conquered by the Crim Tartars, 1240; and governed by lords tributary to them, till 1300; the non-payments of the tribute occasioned wars, which ended in their independency, 1462. The first Czar, (a corruption of Cæsar), 1553; about this time they conquered Siberia; the Tartars surprized Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571; the first code of laws there published, 1645; a conspiracy to destroy the Czar, 1648; established as an empire, 1721; a revolution in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another in favour of the present Empress, 1762; the Emperor John, an infant, deposed, 1741; put to death, 1763; the punishment of the knout abolished, 1752; order of St. Andrew instituted, 1698; St. Alexander, 1700; St. Catherine, ditto, 1715; a new order called, St. Woledimer, instituted Oct. 4, 1782. The custom of conferring an additional name on a man for the performance of any signal service to his country was borrowed

borrowed from the Romans. See Peter the Great, Peter III.

Russia company established in England, 1555; chartered, 1566.

Ruthven, Scots barony, created 1651. (name Ruthven.)

Rutland, Dukedom of, created 1703. (name Manners.)

Rye first sent members to parliament, 1368; burnt by the French, 1377; harbour opened, July 14, 1762.

Rye-house plot, (a plot to assassinate Charles II. at a place called Rye-house, in his way to Newmarket), prevented, by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened him away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22; discovered June 12, 1683. Burnet says this was a forged plot. See Russell.

Ryland hanged at Tyburn for forgery, Aug. 28, 1783.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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